

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S PROGRAMME

NATIONAL DISFRANCHISING LAW TO BE PASSED, IF BRYAN AND DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS IS ELECTED. Southern Democrats Already Tentatively Agreed on Substitute For the 15th Amendment.

Bold and Startling Programme Mapped Out by Democrats to Disfranchise All Negro Voters.

Drunk over their success in disfranchising the Negro vote of the South, and made hilarious by the crowds that, out of curiosity, have turned out to hear William J. Bryan speak, and buoyed up with the hope that Bryan will be elected, along with a Democratic Congress, Southern Democrats already have begun to plan for the introduction and passage of a section to the Fifteenth Amendment that will disfranchise practically every Negro in the North, just as he has been disfranchised in the South. The form of the proposed section has been tentatively agreed to, and if Bryan and a Democratic Congress are elected it will be introduced almost immediately on the convening of the Sixty-first Congress, in next March.

When questioned as to the probability of their being able to pass such a wholesale disfranchising law, and the probability of securing the co-operation of the Northern Democrats in Congress and Bryan, if elected president, influential Democrats point to the fact that Mr. Bryan has already gone on record as endorsing the disfranchisement of Negro voters in the South in his statement of last April, during his speech at Cooper Union Institute in New York, that "the limit of suffrage is to be justified by self-protection, and the white man of the South has adopted a suffrage qualification for that reason."

They also point to the fact that the resolution offered, and also adopted by the West Virginia Democratic State Convention, declaring for "jim crow" cars had the sanction of Mr. Bryan. And as assurance that Democratic Congressmen from Northern States will support the measure, they point to the fact that the amendment to the House Bill, offered by Congressman Heflin, of Alabama, last February, providing for "jim crow" street cars in the city of Washington and the District of Columbia, was supported by every Northern Democratic Congressman, not one failing to vote for its adoption.

The amendment tentatively agreed upon, but which, before introduced may be made more drastic, is patterned after both the North Carolina Negro-disfranchising law and the proposed disfranchising law for Maryland, and is as follows:

"Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write and interpret any section of the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and shall be a taxpayer on to the extent of not less than \$500 worth of real or personal property, or both. But no male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register or to vote at any election in the United States for the election of a president or for any federal official by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications herein prescribed."

It will be seen by the above that practically every Negro voter in the Northern States, from the Mason and Dixon Line to Maine, would be disfranchised. This proposed new section to the Fifteenth Amendment not only carries the white-favored, unfair and iniquitous grandfather clause, which would give every white man the right to vote, whether he could read or not, and even if he did not own so much as the clothes on his back, but it is so drawn as to make it possible and probable to deny every Negro the right to vote even if he were as wise as Pluto and as rich as Ceresus. With prejudiced and Negro-hating white men in charge of registration and the elections, it would be an easy matter, just as is done in the South today, even if Negro applicants to register and to vote could read and repeat from memory, and interpret every article, amendment and section of the Constitution, to say that same was done incorrectly, according to their (the election officers) understanding of the Constitution.

When appealed to for answer as to whether such a law would stand the test of the courts, influential Democrats, North as well as South, reply that no disfranchising law passed by any of the Southern States has yet been repealed or annulled as unconstitutional.

"We mean," they signify, "that if the control of this government passes into our hands, to eliminate the Negro as a political factor in every State of this Union. The Democratic party and its candidate for president is on record as endorsing the suffrage laws made to protect the Southern States against Negro votes."

"But," was asked, "supposing a considerable number of Negroes vote for your candidates, sufficient to turn any one or more States Democratic, will that have the effect of minimizing these sweeping provisions of your proposed disfranchising law?"

The answer is plain, positive and final. "No. We do not ask or want Negro votes, and would rather go down to defeat with every Negro vote recorded against our party than have a victory that was aided by so much as a single Negro vote."

CAMPAIGN OPENS IN CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 30.—Mr. John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, is to open the campaign among the colored, sive preparations are being made by the local clubs for the meeting and a big turnout is expected. The speaker will reach the city shortly before noon and will be met by a committee who will escort him to his place of entertainment.

At the last meeting of the Republic

can Loyal Legion, the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Col. Edward Randolph; vice-president, J. Oscar Jones; secretary, W. F. Pierce; treasurer, R. H. Muse; Executive committee: Perry Banta, chairman; Moses Rice and John Col-den. This resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

"That we heartily endorse the entire national platform adopted by the Republican convention at Chicago, and pledge ourselves to support the national and state tickets."

More Bloody Deeds PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

NIGHT RIDERS STRIKE TERROR AMONG GEORGIA NEGROES.

Region of Lynch Law Reign.
In three Counties Where Lodgerooms Were Blown Up Some Time Ago, and Mob Hangings Have Prevalled Band Rides a Circuit, Leaving Houses of Worship and Schools in Ashes.

Albany, a., Sept. 28.—There is a reign of terror among the Negro inhabitants of a considerable portion of Calhoun, Baker, and Miller counties, as the result of a raid by Night Riders

The Irish Americans from all sections of the country, were represented in a two day's convention of the United Irish League, at Boston, Mass., this week.

The fashionable Episcopalians of San Francisco are preparing to erect a new church of the early Gothic style, and it is to be fire and earthquake proof.

The public schools of the District opened last Monday with an increase of 5,785 pupils over last year's enrollment.

Every effort is being put forth by

Tuesday morning. He was shot before being subdued.

Every state and territory in the Union, and many foreign countries, were represented in the International Fishery Congress which met in this City Tuesday last, and closed today.

The Hebrews welcomed their 5669 calendar year yesterday. It was their New Year day, and one of their most important holidays.

Many Prohibitionists condemn their candidate for vice-president, because he delivered two political addresses last Sunday at Waco, Texas.

Attorney General Bonaparte has informed Mr. Bryan that the Department of Justice has no case against the Steel Trust.

At The Nation's Capitol

CAMPAIGN IN GOOD SHAPE.

Negroes united for the National Ticket. — Bishops, Editors, Teachers and Toilers for Taft and Sherman.
Hitchcock, Crane, Ward and Oulahan Getting Results — President Roosevelt Putting "Ginger" into the Fight — Judge Taft Rebutts Critics by Flat-footed Declaration for War Amendments — No Apathy Now to be Feared — What Ralph Tyler Has Done for Race — Keep faithful Watchmen on Guard — Look Out for Supreme Court — Waldronites on the Run — Baptists and Methodists in Conference Pledge Support to Taft and Sherman — Lewis Douglass and Architect Lankford Dead. — Notes of the Capital.

The coming of President Roosevelt has infused new life into what has seemed to be an apathetic campaign. There will be "something doing" from now on—and then some. The leaders black and white, are pleased over the daily evidences of harmony among the colored voters and the growing the candidacy of Judge Taft. Last spring there were Taft men, Foraker men, Fairbanks men, Cannon men Hughes men—but they are now standing as one solid phalanx for Taft, and they are anxious to do everything in their power to make him win. The Foraker National League, the promoter-in-chief of the Foraker candidacy for the nomination at Chicago, is in line for the ticket and has opened headquarters in this city, with Oliver Randolph, a right young Mississippi lawyer, in charge. He will be backed up by Bishop E. W. Lampton as chairman of the advisory committee and by Roscoe Conkling Simmons, editor of the New York National Review, as chairman of the publicity committee. Ratification meetings are being held weekly by the various clubs here, whose members represent many of the debatable states.

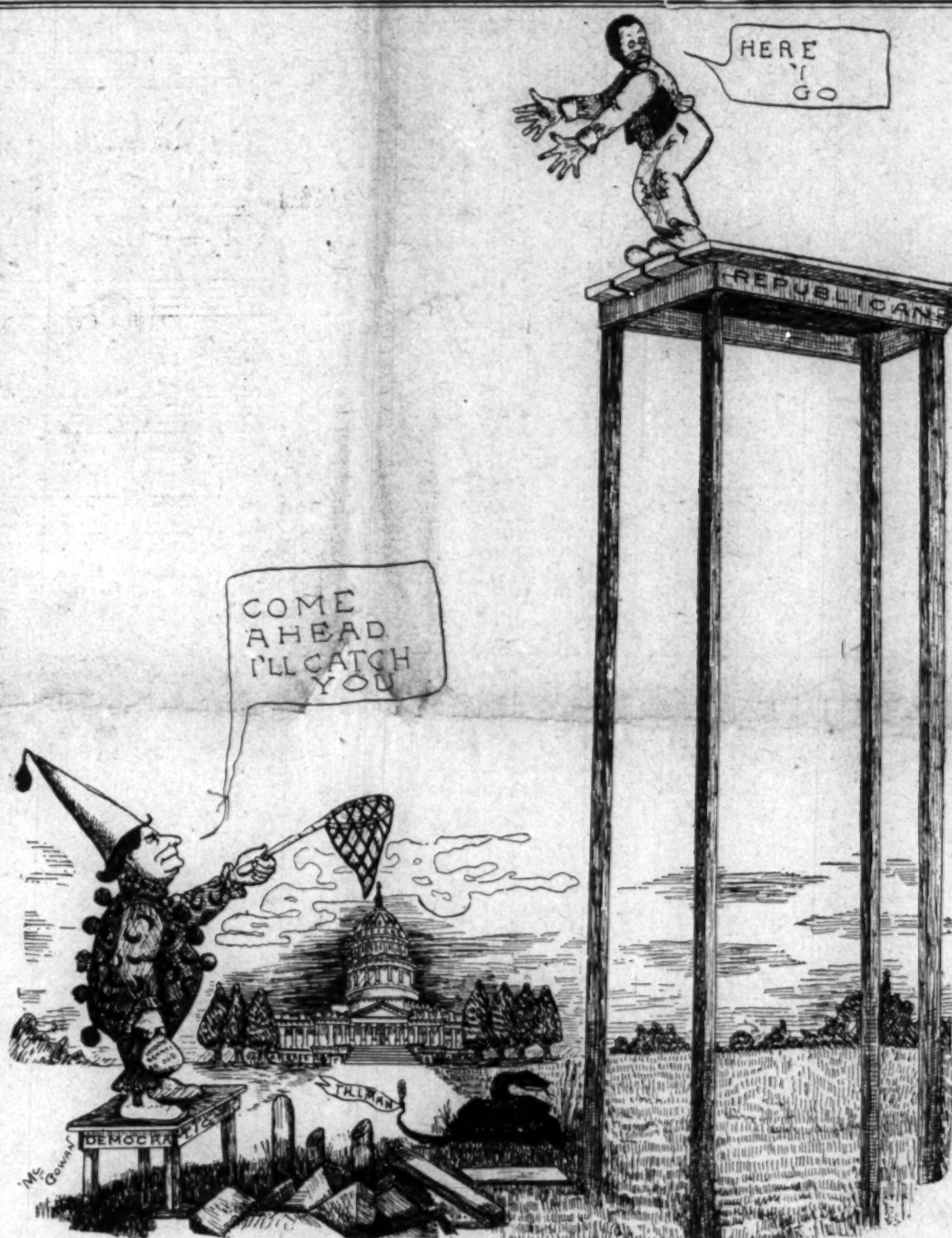
Arrangements are being made to have everybody go home and vote for the ticket, and their is a gratifying readiness on the part of hundreds to dig down in their pockets for the necessary railroad fare. Ministers of positive influence are preaching sermons on Sundays, and the Washington Correspondents, to a man, are for Taft and Sherman, and the encouraging reports they are sending out, are moulding sentiment favorable to the ticket in many quarters where hostility formerly reigned.

The one discordant note is sounded by an unknown scribe who sends out a weekly tale of woe to the Boston Guardian; but, happily, the animus is so well understood that its dismal tone has no depressing effect upon our healthy-minded people.

Now that the truth is coming out, the colored people are rallying to Judge Taft in a manner that must warm the cockles of his heart. His Cincinnati speech has had wide circulation and its unequivocal stand for Negro advancement along all lines, for the higher as well as the industrial education, for equality at the ballot box and for a man's chance in the battle of life, have destroyed the bone and sinew of the objections raised by the Waldronites. The policy of misrepresentation and bombast pursued with unscrupulous persistence by them, has been exposed by the friends of Mr. Taft, and from now on they are without a cause. Their stock in trade has not been the hearty support of Mr. Bryan, for he took the wind out of their sails by his endorsement of disfranchisement in New York and the failure of "Marse" Henry Watterson's "Open door" completed their downfall. They have resorted, then, to abuse and falsehood concerning Judge Taft's record on the Negro question, and, by the frank confession of one of their trusted leaders, have been using the Brownsville episode merely as a rallying cry to lure their followers into the Democratic party, at so much per head.

Judge Taft has placed himself squarely on record as the friend of the constitution and the enforcement

(Continued to page 5)



Saturday night, the trail of the outlaws being marked by a trail of blackened ruins of thirteen churches and schoolhouses.

The following buildings were destroyed:
Mount Zion Church and schoolhouse, Pleasant Hill Church and schoolhouse; Christ Church and schoolhouse; Little Zion Church and schoolhouse; Belmont Church, Mount Aetna Church and schoolhouse, New Salem Church and schoolhouse.

Well-Laid Plan Carried Out.

The Night Riders first made their appearance 3 miles east of Kestler, where the first church was fired. They galloped away toward the east, and before the glare of the first fire had reached its height, another was being kindled a few miles away. Fire followed fire, and the destruction of every building to which the torch was applied was complete.

Hundreds of Negroes went to their churches yesterday, only to find heaps of ashes. Many of the most worthy members of the Negro race in the three counties, named were members of some of the burned churches.

Lynchings There Recently.

This is the same community where a few months ago, several Negro lodge-rooms were dynamited, and where several lynchings have recently occurred, the last taking place only a few weeks ago.

A seventeen year old boy had his back broken in a class rush at the Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

the authorities of Manila to check the spread of the cholera plague. The streets are sprinkled with disinfectants.

The Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which adjourned last Monday, "unqualifiedly condemned Speaker Cannon."

It is expected that after making campaign speeches in Tillbury, Ont., Sir Wilfrid Laurier Premier of Canada, kissed several young ladies who gave him bouquets.

U. S. Treasurer, Chas. H. Treat, who has just returned from New York, expresses himself as being confident of a Republican victory when the voting time comes.

Col. Wm. F. Stewart, of the Coast Artillery, has been ordered before the retiring board which will take action in regard to his "physical fitness for further active duties."

Mr. Bryan says he is running against two Republican nominees for the presidency; Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Taft.

Dr. B. Buhre from Sweden and attending the Tuberculosis Congress, brought with him moving pictures, among which are pictures of the royal family of Sweden.

Mr. Walter H. Smith, who was attorney-general during the administration of President Grant, died at his home in Virginia last Monday evening.

Andrew Lightfoot, a mulatto inmate at St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum, killed two other inmates and probably fatally wounded a third last

John Murray Dowie, father of the late John A. Dowie, the founder of Zion City, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., last Tuesday.

James Cogan, sixty three years of age, shot himself twice in the right temple, the early part of the week. He died instantly. He said his mind was giving away, and he preferred death to insanity.

In addition to receiving large and small deposits, the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank, of Richmond, Va., also makes loans on easy payments.

Mr. P. W. Chaves, Editor of the Ohio Standard World, has published his first article on "his observations and comparisons." He also announces himself as a candidate for the State Legislature.

The Home Mission Board, Rev. J. P. Robinson, D.D., chairman, has issued its 13th annual report, together with the 12th annual report of the National Baptist Publishing Board, Rev. C. H. Clark, D.D., chairman, and Rev. R. H. Boyd, D.D., secretary.

Seventeen school buildings at Cleveland, Ohio were ordered closed by the Mayor because they are not properly equipped with fire escapes. Ten thousand children will be out of school for a while.

A case of cholera has made its appearance in the palace of Prince Alexander Oldenburg, St. Petersburg.

Major Richard Sylvester, Chief of the police force, in his annual estimate, asks that \$1,100,000 be appropriated so that the force may be increased.

WHERE DO THE OLD PIANOS GO?

That Is, When They Get So Old You Can't Give Them Away.

What becomes of all the old pianos? Any piano dealer will take your old piano when you want a new one and will allow a substantial credit on it even if it is of another make. From time to time the dealers announce sales of used pianos. All dealers have large stocks of them on hand constantly. One piano firm has on exhibition an old fashioned square piano which was made at least half a century ago. The piano bears a placard to the effect that any one who will pay the cartage may have it for the asking. No one has accepted the offer. Suppose no one ever takes that piano off the hands of the dealers who want to get rid of it. What will the dealers do with it? Obviously with rents as high as they are it wouldn't pay to store a piano you can't give away. So the question remains: What, in the last stage of undependability, becomes of all the old pianos? —N. Y. Sun.

Filling Many Wants.

One of the most useful trees in the world is a species of palm which grows in Brazil. It might safely be called a vegetable emporium, for it yields everything from medicine to cattle food. From the roots is obtained a very valuable medicine which is used for purifying the blood in springtime. Its timber takes a very high polish, and is much sought after by cabinet makers for fine work. The sap becomes wine or vinegar, according to the treatment it receives. From the sap, starch and sugar are also obtained. The fruit of the tree is given to cattle for food; the nut, round to powder, makes a good substitute for coffee, and the pith becomes bottle corks.

Birds That Fight Windows.

"The mating season of the birds approaches," said a nature student, "and, if you live in a good bird country your windows will kill off many a male. Male birds in the mating season become extraordinarily bold and fierce. Houses have no terrors for them. Approaching, they see their own reflections in the glass of the windows, and mistaking these images for rival males, they dart indomitably upon the glass, to fall back stunned, or bleeding, or broken-winged. I have a south window that I can always rely on in the spring to kill me two birds a week. I grill them on toast."

Avoided the Danger.

It was a wise young man who paused before he answered the widow who asked him to guess her age. "You must have some idea about it," she said, with what was intended for an arch sideward glance. "I have several ideas," he admitted with a smile. "The only trouble is that I hesitate whether to make you ten years younger on account of your looks or ten years older on account of your brains." Then while the widow smiled and blushed, he took a graceful but speedy leave.—Youth's Companion.

Not That Kind of a Talker.

"On one occasion when in Congress," said James F. Banks of Boston, "Gen. Benjamin Butler arose in his place and intimated that the member who occupied the floor was transgressing the limits of debate. "Why, General," said the member reproachfully, "you divided your time with me."

A Bequest Refused.

The French Academy refused the \$20,000 bequest to it by Mile. Louise H. Leclerc, to be used, according to the terms in her will, "in raising the moral tone of France." The Academy holds the acceptance of this fund would be tantamount to admitting the opinion of the testatrix, who regarded her native country as a sink of iniquity.

Why Indeed.

One old member of the New York bar, who has long been in touch with court methods and proceedings, says he wonders why a certificate of good character is required before a man is admitted to practice.

Where Grafters Live.

The guides on the Washington rubberneck automobiles take great pleasure in pointing out the Grafton Hotel and informing the passengers that a great many politicians stop there.

Diamonds From Crater.

A South African diamond mine or "pipe" is the crater of an extinct volcano and the diamondiferous ground forms the filling of that crater.

The World Do Move.

When McCormick built his first hundred reapers in 1845 he paid 1/2 cents for bolts. To-day 50 bolts are made for a cent.

Schools for Lace-making.

There are 160 schools for lace-making and embroidery on tulle in Belgium of which three-fourths are managed by nuns of the Roman Catholic Church.

Rice In India.

Jurma has under cultivation for rice nearly 7,300,000 acres, and this is less than one-tenth of the total area under rice in British India.

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Cheap Gas Production.
Prof. Blau of Germany has discovered a new process of developing illuminating gas that may be bought by the bottle at the rate of 15 cents a pound. A 22-pound cylinder at 15 cents a pound would give a 50-candle power light for four months used four hours a day. That is to say, the cost would be 1-17 cents an hour or, say, \$1.25 a month, or even less.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Future for Egypt.
An Egyptian paper says that the native families pay an average tax of \$4.65 an acre, 28.5 per cent. of the crop. Foreigners and land companies hold 655,000 acres. Through their insolvency and liquidation, and the redistribution of the estates formed since 1902, it is probable that large amounts of gold may be unhoarded.

What, Indeed?
What is the cruel pleasure which carries sorrow and bitterness to the heart of your brother? Where is the innocence of an amusement whose source springs from vices which ought to inspire you with compassion and grief?—Jean Baptiste Massillon.

Congratulations.
At the age of seventy-five when, to everybody's surprise Cranworth was asked to be Chancellor for the second time by Palmerston (who could not endure Roundell Palmer) someone congratulated him with "Well, Cranny, Kingsley is right; it is better to be good than clever."

A Stimulating Diet.
Harry Gosney by mistake fed his horse a quantity of poultry food, thinking the same to be condition powder for the animal. The mistake was not noticed until the horse had scratched up half the garden and showed signs of wanting to set.

Fine Memory in Old Age.
Although in her ninety-seventh year, a woman who is an inmate of the Wareham (Dorsetshire, Eng.) workhouse recently recited one of Dr. Watts' poems without a break at an entertainment given at the institution.



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HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT

THE BEE

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DEMOCRATIC PARTY DUPLICITY.

The colored voters of the country are warned to be on the lookout for Democratic duplicity. It is a fact that the few representative colored men who were influenced to declare for Bryan, were promised several thousand dollars, and in addition to this promise, they were promised several offices held by colored men who now occupy them. One or two men who have received from local Democrats in the city a few dollars, amounting to about two hundred. The money has been bagged by one individual, and he declares to the other that he has not received a cent. Thus it will be seen at once that these colored Shylocks are after the filthy lucre to put into their own pockets.

Thus far, these men have received all promises; which have about destroyed their so called Democratic organization. The so called anti-Taft organization in this city consists of about one dozen men and no more.

The "Bee" is confident that the organization could not turn out twenty voting colored men for Bran. It is evident that the Democratic managers are deceiving these money Shylocks, who are endeavoring to deceive the colored people throughout the country. The Democratic party is using all kinds of subterfuges to influence weak colored men to deceive the colored voters.

The Democratic party once in control of the government, means everlasting damnation to the colored Americans in this country.

Admitting that the Republican party has been derelict in its duty towards colored Americans; is there any reason that can be advanced why colored men should support the Democratic party, that has been an inveterate enemy and a draw back to colored citizens ever since the proclamation of the government?

There can be no argument advanced that can warrant colored men to support the Democratic party, notwithstanding the declaration of Senator Foraker. He took up the cause of the colored soldiers it is true, but, does it stand for reason that colored men should, on account of the indifference of the Republican party, support the party that enslaved them and continues to oppress and disfranchise them?

Where is the consistency? Are these not grave questions to confront colored Americans?

MORE BLOODY WORK.

The Bee takes this opportunity of calling the attention of all decent colored Americans to the recent diabolical work of Southern Democrats and Night Riders against respectable colored citizens at Albany, Ga.

Will colored men with any self-respect urge their fellow-brother to support Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party? If such hellish deeds at this time are committed in the South by the Dem-

ocratic party, what is the colored man to expect in the event of the success of the Democratic party?

Colored men of the nation, if you have honor, and respect the virtue of your wives and daughters, turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of the party that has declared that colored Americans are inferiors; that colored Americans are not entitled to citizenship.

No colored citizen with any self-respect can so soon forget the memory of his ancestors and what they suffered under Democratic rule to support that party.

How does this cold and hellish deed against the innocent men, women and children appeal to the senses of colored American citizens? How does the argument strike them?

This reminds The Bee of the Duke of Gloucester's appeal to Elizabeth for the hand of her daughter, and when he was told by her to present to her the head of her father and other kin who were murdered by Gloucester he left in disgust and declared that was not the way to win her daughter.

The same picture confronts colored Americans to influence the colored vote.

Thousands are murdered and hundreds of houses are destroyed yearly by the Democratic party, and still that party appeals to this race at this time to elect the Democratic standard bearers of that party. It is only necessary to review the record of the Democratic party as it relates to colored Americans. If there is one commendable feature in that record, then Ben Tillman will pray that all colored Americans be placed upon social and political equality with the white people in the South. It is, indeed, sad to read the press dispatches of this recent outrage. This bloody deed should be read, which appears elsewhere in The Bee.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Roosevelt, it must be admitted, no matter what his faults may be, is today the greatest and the most able statesman of his times. Let us throw aside what personal feeling we may have and consider Mr. Roosevelt in the capacity of a President of a great nation. He has endeavored to be the president of all true Americans, irrespective of color and politics.

He has denounced corruption wherever found: in the palaces of the rich, or the huts and hovels of the poor.

He has stood by the colored man, although he made a mistake in the dismissal of the colored troops.

He has not denounced colored Americans as a race; then why should colored men vote against the party?

Senator Foraker advises colored men to retaliate. In what way? Would that be right, and is this the proper advice to give to an oppressed race? If Mr. Foraker had succeeded in perfecting a compromise with Mr. Taft what would have been his advice to the colored voters? When he thought a compromise was perfected what did he advise? The Bee advises all colored Americans to stand by the party of human rights, as the President has done nothing that would warrant colored men to desert Mr. Taft.

MAY BE CRAZY, BUT NOT
Mr. Paul Jones, Editor of the Paul Jones Monthly Magazine, predicts or rather asserts that a large number of colored men will vote for Mr. Bryan in November. Mr. Bryan like Editor Jones, may be a very good man, but just consider the men who are behind Mr. Bryan.

What hope would there be for colored Americans with such men as Tillman, Vardaman and others of their kind as Mr. Bryan's advisers.

The "Bee" is confident, Mr. Jones, that Mr. Bryan will receive

about five hundred colored votes and no more, and the majority of these will be in New York. In New Jersey, the colored vote is almost solid for Mr. Taft, notwithstanding the attitude of Bishop Alexander Walters.

There is no dissatisfaction among the colored voters in the southern part of the State and not enough in the northern part that will affect the Republican ticket.

There are a number of colored men out for the "stuff," or the "filthy lucre," so to speak; aside from that, the sensible colored men have nothing to do with the Democratic party.

Colored Americans "may be crazy, but indeed they are not fools."

TOO MUCH POLITICS.

It is to be regretted to see the appearance of so much politics in the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. There was a time when one could boast of the purity and benevolence of this great ancient order.

The great men of this order, so far as colored Americans are concerned, have passed away. Their deeds do not seem to be object-lessons to the young element which now exists and controls this great organization. Politics and graft seem to be the stock in trade. Great men have been removed to make room for these grafting politicians.

The Southern members of the order must come forward and place one of their own number in command, and thus redeem from the grafters and politicians in the order one of the greatest organizations in the world. The day will come when such men as Howze, Knox, Davis and others will vindicate themselves. Many of them don't like such men as Wright, Mannings, Johnson, Watson and others of such high sense of honor.

There is too much politics.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Perhaps no institution in the United States opened under any brighter auspices than Howard University. Since the election of Dr. Thirkield as its president no man has taken greater interest in advancing this great college. As an evidence of its success, never before in the history of the institution has it ever been necessary to advertise for outside quarters to domicile the students.

Howard University has always been large enough, even in the palmy days of its wealth and prosperity. The selection of Prof. Kelly Miller as the dean of the College, has had a great deal to do with the present overflow; and in addition to the selection of Prof. Miller, Dr. Booker T. Washington as one of the trustees of the University has added greatly to its present success.

Then again Howard University has a great executive head in the person of President Thirkield.

The law and medical departments will also be large.

DOES HE SLEEP?

Is the watchman asleep at his post? Is this not the time for colored Americans to awake? Who then tells him to continue his sleep while the enemy invades their homes?

It is indeed important for colored Americans to have a watchful eye on their surroundings.

Does the watchman sleep, is now the all-absorbing question?

TAFT WILL BE ELECTED.
Notwithstanding the personal attacks that have been made upon Judge Taft, the signs of the times predict his election next month. Fate has so decreed it.

FAVORS THE 15TH

AMENDMENT.
Judge Taft Out in Flat-Footed Declaration for Negro Suffrage—Denounces Preacher Corrothers as a "Liar"—Letter to Lawyer White. Louisville, Ky., September 22.—Judge William Howard Taft is in favor of the 15th Amendment to the Federal

Constitution, which declares that the "right of suffrage shall not be abridged to any citizen of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." When the attention of the Republican nominee was called to the circular sent out by Rev. S. L. Corrothers, a Washington preacher, stating that Judge Taft, in a public speech, had favored the abolition of the 15th Amendment, that eminent statesman did not mince words in making an emphatic denial of the charge. He declared in the plainest kind of language that the report put out by Corrothers is a "lie."

The prompt and vigorous denial came in a letter from the Republican candidate to Albert S. White, a leading colored lawyer of this city. Corrothers, it will be remembered, is at the head of an anti-administration "League," said to be composed of colored voters, but who the other officers of the "League" are, aside from Corrothers, is not known, nor is there any definite means of knowing who the members are or where they are located.

It is generally believed and asserted that Corrothers and his mouth are the "whole thing." The object of the "League" is to encompass the defeat of Judge Taft and to discredit the administration of President Roosevelt.

The correspondence between Judge Taft and Mr. White was as follows: *Lawyer White's Letter to Judge Taft.* The Hon. William H. Taft, Middle Bass, O.—Dear Sir: I was shown a circular today from a colored Washington, D.C., preacher, the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, in which he appeals to his people to vote against you because he alleges that in an address you had stated that a law that cannot be enforced ought to be repealed. He claims that you had direct reference to the Fifteenth Amendment. I endeavored to procure the letter but without avail.

It is because I believe that Kentucky will give you her electoral votes and because I believe that this letter may do harm that I write you. I judge that if any part of his communication is true, that it must be some sentence that has been distorted from the context, and made to do duty for his miserable ends.

If you have made any speech susceptible of such perversion, kindly let me have it, or the part pertinent thereto, as I desire in the newspapers to expose the fraud.

Yours very truly,
Albert S. White.

Judge Taft Refutes Corrothers Circular.

Judge Taft writing from Middle Bass, O. replied as follows:—My dear Mr. White:—The circular letter of Mr. Corrothers is a lie. What I was referring to was the sumptuary laws, and I referred to them in a lecture that I delivered at Yale. I can send you a copy of it as soon as I return to Cincinnati, and I shall do so. Very sincerely yours,
William H. Taft.

BEFORE THE SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers Six Years Ago.
About six years or more ago the National Suffrage League under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Suffrage League, held a Convention in the Metropolitan Baptist Church. There were several distinguished colored men present, the most conspicuous was the Rev. Sylvester L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith Church.

This distinguished gentleman offered a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt and his administration. Among other things he said: Gentlemen of the convention; I favor the adoption of the resolution just made by the secretary. Theodore Roosevelt is the greatest living American of today and his name will go down in history, surpassing Grant, Sherman, and the immortal Lincoln. I shall never as long as I live oppose such an American who in the defender of the American Negro. If I ever by word, act or deed denounce this man, may my tongue rot in my mouth.

Rev. Walter H. Brooks replied to Dr. Corrothers and approved the adoption of the resolution giving as his reason, that the Suffrage League was non-political and did not meet to endorse anyone, but to enforce the disfranchisement of colored Americans by the Democratic party.

Speeches in opposition to the adoption of the resolution were only made by attorney T. S. Jones, James A. Cobb and others.

A vote being taken, the resolutions were laid on the table greatly to the displeasure of Rev. Corrothers who immediately bolted the convention; by calling a rump convention in the rear

of the church and adopted his resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt.

About a year ago Dr. Corrothers was a candidate for Chaplaincy in the army, the place that is now held by Rev. Oscar B. Scott. Dr. Corrothers was requested to take the examination, and the result was that Rev. Oscar J. Scott secured the place after a very rigid examination.

Dr. Corrothers has been displeased ever since.

TAFT SAYS CORROTHERS IS A LIAR.

Republican Nominee Did Not Declare for Repeal of 15th Amendment—Believes in Negro Suffrage.—Strong Letter to Lawyer White. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29.—Judge William Howard Taft is in favor of the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which declares that "the right of suffrage shall not be abridged to any citizen of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

When the attention of the Republican nominee was called to the circular sent out by the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, said to be a Zion preacher at Washington, D. C., stating that Judge Taft, in a public speech, favored the abolition of the 15th Amendment, that eminent statesman did not mince words in making an emphatic denial of the charge.

He declared in the plainest kind of language that the report put out by Preacher Corrothers is a "lie."

The prompt and vigorous denial came in a letter from the Republican candidate to Albert S. White, a leading colored lawyer of this city. Corrothers, it will be remembered, is at the head of some kind of an anti-administration "League," said to be composed of Negro voters, but who the other officers of the "League" are, aside from Corrothers, is not known; nor is there any definite way of knowing who the members are or where they are located. It is generally believed and openly asserted that Corrothers and his mouth are the "whole thing."

The avowed intention of the "League" is to encompass the defeat of Judge Taft and to discredit the administration of President Roosevelt, and the official head of the organization, does not appear to be particular as to the means by which his result is to be brought about.

The correspondence between Judge Taft and Mr. White was as follows: *Lawyer White's Letter to Judge Taft.*

The Hon. William H. Taft, Middle Bass, Ohio.—Dear Sir: I was shown a circular today from a colored Washington preacher, the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, in which he appeals to his people to vote against you because he alleges that in an address you had stated that a law that cannot be enforced ought to be repealed. He claims that you had direct reference to the Fifteenth Amendment. I endeavored to procure the letter, but without avail.

It is because I believe that Kentucky will give you her electoral votes, and because I believe that this letter may do harm that I write to you. I judge that if any part of his communication is true, that it must be some sentence that has been distorted from the text, and made to do duty for his miserable ends.

If you have made any speech susceptible of such perversion, kindly let me have it, or the part pertinent thereto, as I desire in the newspapers to expose the fraud.

Yours very truly,
Albert S. White.

Judge Taft Pronounces Corrothers A "Liar."

Judge Taft writing from Middle Bass, Ohio, effectually disposes of preacher Corrothers in this emphatic note:

My Dear Mr. White:—The circular letter of Mr. Corrothers is a "lie." What I was referring to was sumptuary laws, and I referred to them in a lecture at Yale. I can send you a copy of it as soon as I get to Cincinnati, and shall do so.

Very sincerely yours,
William H. Taft.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

If Roscoe Conkling Simmons has seen a red light.

If the Negroes realize why the discharged soldiers failed to be re-instated last spring.

Why not shelve Brownsville until Congress can take another whack at it in December.

Are we to have a colored Business High School?

If colored Ohioans haven't shown fine political sense in getting together

under the safe and sane leadership of Ralph W. Tyler.

Why cannot place hunters wait until after the election to pick out their jobs?

Didn't Taft's Cincinnati speech silence the growlers?

How can a West Virginia Negro support the jim-crow platform of the Democratic party?

If the veteran Editor of the Pioneer Press, J. R. Clifford has gone crazy. Where T. Thomas Fortune stands now.

Why was the Good Samaritan's National session at Baltimore postponed?

Will the National Medical Association go to Boston—or somewhere else—next year.

Why has Prof. W. H. H. Hart eliminated himself from the picture. Is Fredman's Hospital to be a white institution?

In what proportion are the races represented on the managerial staff at Freedman's Hospital?

Has H. J. Pickett, now of Omaha, Neb., turned Prohibitionist?

Why is the astute James C. Matthews leaving all the noise making and sky-rocketing to the new converts.

Is the Rev. S. L. Corrothers a candidate for Recorder of Deeds?

Has W. T. Ferguson a "real job" in the Democratic national headquarters at Chicago.

If the colored Bryanites haven't run out of ammunition.

Why not a third term for Grand Master Huston, the Odd Fellows' greatest chieftain?

Why does every little two by four Negro politician insist upon "jim-crowing himself by organizing a separate and distinct campaign bureau of his own?

Are you laying in your coal?

Is Sergeant Barney McKay "reconciled" yet?

Why did Travis Glascoe retire from politics so suddenly?

Will the Democrats allow Prof. DuBois to vote for Bryan in Georgia?

Will the Boston Guardian, on November 4th, charge Booker T. Washington with having engineered the election of Taft and Sherman?

Is there a single reputable Negro paper in the country actually supporting Bryan?

Isn't Bishop Walters merely using "Brownsville" as a rallying cry to unite the Negroes, in order to accomplish a certain purpose further down "the pike"?

Isn't Bishop Turner rather old to be doing so many rapid-fire acrobatic stunts this year?

What has become of Cyrus Field Adams' sometime National Negro Press Association?

Aren't the "grafters" finding Chair man Hitchcock a pretty tough proposition to go up against for "dough" that has not been earned?

Who will head the colored section of the inaugural committee.

Did you notice the heat Tuesday when "Teddy" got home?

Are we in for another school war?

Is Bryan afraid of the Negro question?

Will not some of the "dicty folks" follow the lead of John W. Lewis' band of laborers, and build a bunch of flats as complete in every detail as those at 11th and USts?

Can a colored contractor be found big enough to erect the new \$100,000 home for the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Have you ever seen The Bee miss its guess?

When will the local Negro Business League resume operations.

Why will not the Rev. J. Milton Waldron give the names of his alleged "intimidators."

MR. CHASE AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

New York city, September 19.—

Officials at Republican Headquarters were elated today by a visit from Calvin Chase of Washington, D. C., a negro editor. Mr. Chase was against Taft before the convention, but today announced that he would support him for election. Mr. Chase said:

"The alleged negro revolt will shortly become a mere hallucination. The negroes are not getting anything from the Democrats and the bubble is about to collapse."

HOTEL MACEO.

When visiting New York City, stop at the Hotel Maceo, 213 West 53rd. Street, corner Broadway. Steam heated. Telephone, 303. Columbus.

B. F. Thomas, Prop.

Purchase your ice from the Columbia Ice Company wagons. It is the best.



Misses Beulah and Lillian Burk, two recent graduates from the College department of Howard University, have left the city to accept appointments in two of the best known Colleges in the United States.

Both ladies are accomplished and refined. The Bee, as well as their many friends, wish both much success in their new field of labor.

Mrs. Annie Robinson, a graduate of the department of Howard University as a trained nurse, is in the city, the guest of her mother. Mrs. Robinson, after her graduation, went South and was appointed to one of the largest hospitals in South Carolina. She left for New York Tuesday on a business trip, and will return to the city next week. After several days' sojourn here she will then return to her home, South.

Mrs. Marietta Clinkscales who has been for the last three weeks visiting friends in New York city, and Brooklyn, has returned to this city, and is ready to begin the fall and winter work. Having gained some new points in the Musical World, she now has something to add to her already large experience.

The re-opening of Howard University School of Medicine took place Thursday, October 1st, 1908; 7:30 p. m. at the Medical Building where special addresses were made by President Thirkield, Dean Robert Reyburn and other professors.

The friends of the school and the profession were present.

Wm. H. Carter, M. D., is in the city with the Rhode Island State Board of Health attending the Tuberculosis exhibit.

MR. R. E. RALPH.

Some few weeks ago, the "Bee" on the representation of certain employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, published certain alleged discriminations against colored employees. The discriminations did exist under the publication of Mr. Ralph, Mr. Sullivan, but Mr. Ralph was in no way responsible for them and neither is he now or has he been in any way inimical to any employee in the Bureau. He recognizes men irrespective of color or condition.

Since Mr. Ralph has had charge of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, every person who has been promoted has been upon his merits and nothing more. He knows no man by the color of his skin and already he has remedied many wrongs and hardships that have been inflicted upon faithful and discerning men and women in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The "Bee" is too glad to publicly state that Mr. Ralph was misrepresented by false reports to the "Bee," made by evil designed persons.

Some of the best employees in the Bureau testify to the fairness and good treatment extended to every man and woman in the Bureau.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED TEACHERS.

The Institute for Colored Youth, Cheney, Pa., began its fifth session last Saturday afternoon. The class which graduated last June left seventeen vacancies in the school. Applications for these places have come in from all sections of the country to the number of ninety up to date. The demand for admittance into the school has long since outgrown its dormitory facilities.

The Cheney School is devoted entirely to the training of teachers for Colored schools—thorough courses being given in Manual Training, Domestic Science, Domestic Art, and the Academic Subjects for the Graded Schools. It is one of the oldest schools in the country for the education of the colored race. It is under the management of a board composed of members of the Society of

Friends, and was formerly located on Bainbridge street, Philadelphia, Pa. The work of the regular session and the summer school for teachers has the heartiest endorsement and support of Booker T. Washington.

The Managers having raised the ten thousand dollars required by Mr. Carnegie will make his donation for the library available at once.

Don't forget the Grand Opening of the Capital City Dancing Class on Wednesday evening, October 7th. Classes every Wednesday.

Masonic Temple

THE YOUNG MEN'S PROTECTIVE LEAGUE. Singleton's Administration Not Successful.

The Young Men's Protective League has another law suit on its hands. Dr. Samuel M. Pierce, through his attorney W. Calvin Chase, entered suit against the organization last week, for sick benefits which the Board of Directors ordered to be paid but were stopped by President Singleton. This is the second suit against the organization under the presidency of Walter J. Singleton.

This organization is composed of some of the brainiest and most respectable young men in the city. It is claimed that the members at the next election will elect a successor to Mr. Singleton whose administration will avoid unnecessary law suits.

Music for the Capital City Dancing Class will be furnished by the Capital City Orchestra.

COLUMBIA ICE CO.

The Columbia Ice Co., has moved its offices from 5th and L Sts., N. W. to the foot of 10th street N. W., on the river front.

It occupies the vacated offices of the American Ice Co. The Columbia Ice Company's business has so greatly increased this summer, that it was compelled to open new offices.



Mr. J. E. McGaw the manager, is one of the foremost ice men in Washington. The coal and wood business is particularly heavy at this time and it is put to its trumps to fill its fall orders.

The Company still maintains a branch office at 5th and L sts., n.w., where orders for wood and coal are received.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ON THE RUN.

New Albany, Ind., Sept. 30.—The Rt. Rev. George W. Clinton, of Charlotte, N. C., Bishop of the of the Sixth District of the A. M. E. Zion Church, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Johnson, a prominent factor in political and religious circles of Southern Indiana. Bishop Clinton is pleased with the outlook in Indiana and the Middle West.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL (Continued from first page.) of the War Amendments to the very last letter. He has said this in ad-

resses to the Methodist ministers at Cincinnati, and repeated it to the delegates who came to him from the National Baptist Convention, this week. In a letter to Lawyer Albert S. White who called his attention to the statement of Preacher Corrothers that he (Judge Taft) had taken a stand that the 15th amendment ought to be repealed as an in-operative law, the Republican nominee denounces the said Corrothers as a liar. It is not likely that the colored Republican managers will pay any serious attention to the three or four sensationalists in charge of the opposition, but will devote their energies to the more pleasing and beneficial task of singing the praises of the Republican party for the glorious things it has done for the race in the past and to emphasize the patent fact that our only hope for a continuance of the constructive and prosperity-producing policies of the McKinley-Roosevelt era, is to retain the grand old party of freedom and civic equality at the helm of state.

The people stand more in need of accurate and reliable information concerning the history and tendencies of both of the parties, than they do of venomous denunciations of either. Let the truth be told and it will not be difficult to forecast the action of the intelligent colored voter on election day. In the opinion of those best informed, there is not the slightest reason to fear a slump or a revolt of the Negro voters on the 3rd of November.

By common consent, it seems that the Brownsville episode is not to figure as an issue of this campaign. There is no good reason why it should be lugged in bodily, and is pressed only by those who seek to make capital out of it against the administration. The whole truth is, the matter is in the hands of Congress and is well on its way to adjustment. By agreement with the Republicans, including Senator Foraker himself, the case was postponed until December 16. The Republicans differed only as to the manner in which the "Black Battalion" might be restored to the army; the Democrats opposed their restoration under any circumstances, and would turn them all out if they could have their way. These facts are as plain as the nose on a man's face; so there is no issue. A Republican victory is essential, not only to make it possible for the "Black Battalion" to secure a proper hearing, but to maintain the four colored regiments in the army establishment. Besides, the President has assumed the full responsibility in the Brownsville matter and Judge Taft has nothing to do with it.

The real concern of the colored citizen is with the composition of the Supreme Court. We shall find it to our interest to see to it that a majority of our friends are held on this court of last resort, or we are apt to wake up some fine morning and discover that our citizenship, as guaranteed by the War Amendments, has been "decided" out of our hands.

Within the next four years, several members of the present Bench will retire for old age or pass away. If Bryan should be elected President, he will name as their successors, Justices in harmony with his party on the race question. A Republican Court may one day face the "jim-crow" car laws, the disfranchising amendments, and any phase of the civil rights problem. With such a court, and a good case, we have a fighting chance. With a Democratic court, tradition would settle the whole thing and the black man, however meritorious his cause, would not have a "look-in." So, the cue of the campaign is "Look well to the Supreme Court when you cast your vote."

A representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission was in Atlanta last week, taking testimony in the case of the Methodist Bishops, the complaint being that the railroads of the South are failing to furnish the equal accommodations to colored people in the separate coaches as required by law. The Bishops made out a strong case, and as the administration is in full sympathy with their efforts to better the condition of the race on the cars in the South, it is very likely that the railroads in the near future will be compelled to live up to the law governing equal accommodations for all passengers paying the same fare.

Col. Henry A. Rucker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Georgia, was in the city a few days ago circulating among old friends. He had been attending the session of the National Negro Business League at Baltimore and the National Medical Association in New York. He was accompanied by three of his children. While in New York Col.

Rucker had an important conference with chairman Hitchcock and the party managers. The genial Georgian is confident that Taft and Sherman will be elected by a safe margin.

The colored people of the country are well pleased to learn that Senator W. Murray Crane is to be actively identified with the campaign. The man from Massachusetts is deservedly popular with the rank and file of the race, because of his high ground upon all questions affecting the welfare of the Negro. Hitchcock, Crane, Ward, Brooker and Nagle will make an invincible team, and Richard V. Oulahan at the head of the literary bureau, is the right man to back them up in the press. The Republican campaign is assuming a very satisfactory shape.

Prof. Kelly Miller's new book, "Race Adjustment," is out, from the press of the Neale Publishing Company of New York. It is a carefully compiled collection of Prof. Miller's best essays on a variety of subjects that appeal particularly to the thoughtful members of the Negro race who desire inspiration and to the scholars of other races who want first-hand knowledge of what the Negro thinks of the issues of the day. Among the striking titles noted in the book are: "As to the Leopard's Spots," "Social Equality," "Roosevelt and the Negro," "Frederick Douglass," and "The Problems of the City Negro." The work is aptly described as "thorough, precise, scholarly and conservative." It should enjoy a large sale.

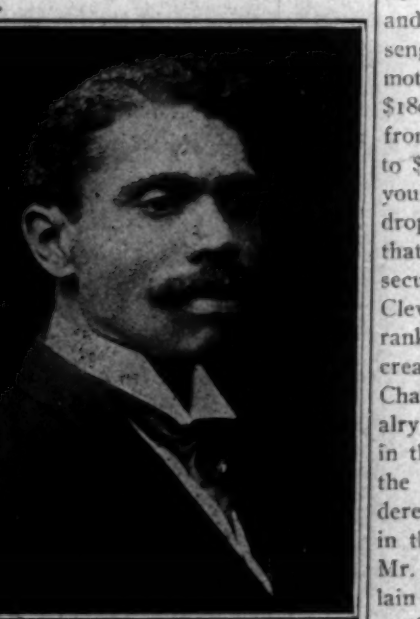
The trial of John Tom Heflin, the Alabama Congressman who shot an unarmed Negro here last spring, will be brought to trial in December when Congress convenes. The District Attorney consented to the postponement so that Mr. Heflin would not be required to make an extra trip to Washington at this time. Heflin is under an indictment charging him with assault with intent to kill. The Negro's offence was riding in the street car with white people. Heflin had been in a bad humor with the race and everybody else since the Republicans in the House played hobby-horse with his pet bill, aiming to provide "jim-crow" street cars for the city of Washington.

Rev. J. C. Van Loo, rector of St. Monica's P. E. Chapel, was married last week to Miss Sylvia Anne Ashton. Rector T. J. Brown, of St. Luke's church, performed the ceremony.

Mrs. P. M. Flack, of Louisville, and B. F. Jones, of Danville, Ky., are attending the Tuberculosis Congress at the National Museum.

Register W. T. Vernon spoke at Marietta, Ohio, on Emancipation Day and Recorder John C. Dancy was orator of the day at Chambersburg, Penn.

In an eloquent address Sunday morning at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church, Rev. C. C. Alleyne, the pastor, embodied an appeal to the race to support the Republican party in the coming election. Dr. Alleyne said the Republican administration had been a radiant with sunshine for the Negro's to complain of them. He pointed out that the Negro race had received its liberty and enfranchisement from the Republican party while he accused the Democratic party of having politically enslaved and discriminated against his people. "We are facing a crisis in our history," said Dr. Alleyne, "This elec-



MR. RALPH W. TYLER.

tion will to a large extent determine whether we are worthy to wield the mighty scepter put into our hands by the party of Lincoln and Grant." With one exception, the ministers of the Zion connection are all for Taft and Sherman.

The Colored Personal Liberty League held a meeting Monday night, under the call of C. C. Curtis, of Iowa, national organizer. The ob-

WORTH ADVERTISING FOR.

There are 5,499 Negroes employed here in Washington by the Government alone, and these 5,499 Negroes draw salaries aggregating \$3,044,404. These more than three millions of dollars are spent right here in Washington, but scattered among the hundreds of tradesmen. Is this amount of money worth bidding for? It certainly is, and not even the largest stores in this city would refuse to get the big end of it did they but realize how much money the Negroes are really spending.

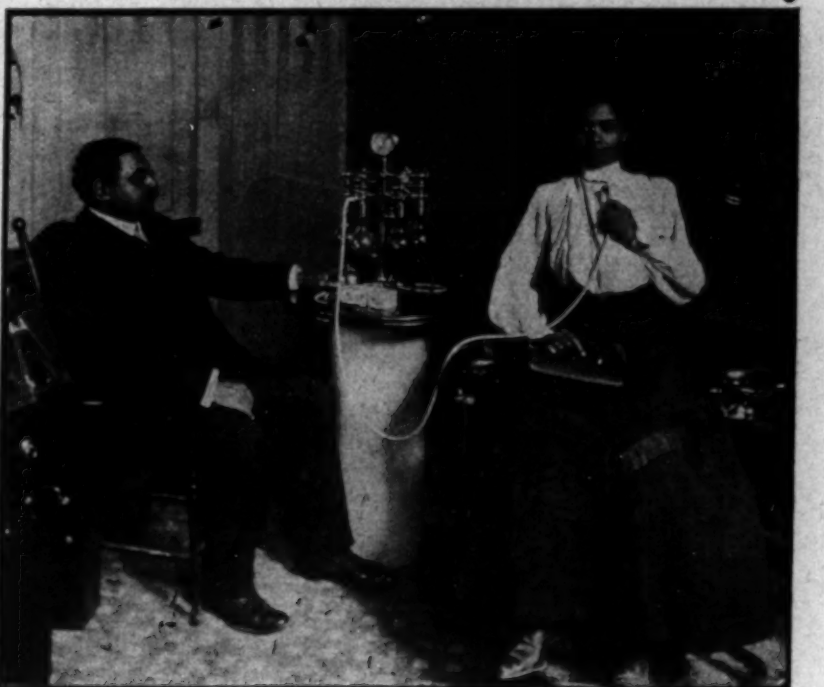
Now The Bee is the only Negro publication in this city. It stands without a rival or competitor, and covers the field like a blanket. If a few of the merchants in this city will patronize the advertising columns of The Bee, presenting the attractive bargains they may have, these Negroes — these 5,499 Negroes who draw annually from the Government over three millions of dollars — will assume that by patronizing a publication edited and operated by one of their race that such firms desire and deserve their patronage. And such firms will receive the bulk of these over three millions of dollars received and spent by the Negroes of Washington.

What clothing stores, what furniture stores, what dry goods stores and what other lines of business will now make an effort to divert to themselves these over three millions of dollars spent by Washington Negroes by advertising in The Bee?

Place your advertising in The Bee and watch these 5,400 appreciative Negroes spend their over three millions of dollars with you.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee, the newspaper that goes into every Negro home in Washington. Remember, merchants of Washington, it's what advertising pays you, not what it costs.

San Antonio The Mecca.



The World's Congress of Climatologists and Lung Specialists in a three days session in San Antonio Feb. 1896 unanimously endorsed San Antonio as one of the very best places on earth for people suffering with any form of lung disease.

Dr. Starnes who has made lung diseases a specialty for twelve years, is now in Washington, D. C., attending the International Congress on Tuberculosis will return and open his clinical department for the treatment of the nose, throat and lung diseases, by the use of the Nebulizer, Ozonizer, Atomizer, Compound Oxygen, Compressed Air and all the latest methods of treatment of those diseases about the 15th of October. Address all communications to DR. G. J. STARNES, 324 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas.

ject of the organization is not to support Bryan, as has been reported, but to oppose any and all sumptuary laws which may be attempted by the political parties.

It is worth while to stand by the party that gives men of our race the power to do things for his people—of be able to take the initiative in appointing, promoting or transferring clerks, etc., in the government service, who might not accord full credit for their work were not such alert watchmen of the race on the wall. There is Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor of the Navy Department, for instance. In the trifle over a year that he has been in charge of this important office he has appointed five colored clerks, and one colored laborer and two messengers promoted to clerkships; promoted one colored clerk from \$1600 to \$1800; one from \$1200 to \$1600; one from \$1000 to \$1200; one from \$900 to \$1000. He saved an accomplished young colored woman from being dropped from the service by asking that she be transferred to his office; secured Chaplain W. T. Anderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, a promotion to the rank of Major, carrying with it an increase of salary of \$1760 per annum. Chaplain is now with the 10th Cavalry in the Philippines. He interceded in the case of Major John R. Lynch, the veteran paymaster, who was ordered retired. Major Lynch is still in the service and on the active list. Mr. Tyler took up the case of Chaplain Anderson and Major Lynch, directly with Secretary of War Taft. He also interceded and succeeded in preventing a colored inspector in the immigration bureau from being discharged. In the latter case he was joined with Register W. T. Vernon and Mr. Whitfield McKinlay. Office holding is not everything with the Negro, to be sure, but it is worth the race's while to keep on guard and in a position of influence, such useful forces as Ralph W. Tyler has proven himself to be. There is more work for him to do, and a vote for Taft and

Sherman will be a signal that our people want him to remain where he can perform it.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Black, of Louisville, Ky., were guests of honor Monday afternoon at an elaborate dinner tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Slaughter at their beautiful home, 2236 13th street, northwest. The dainty and toothsome menu was served in ten courses. There were present besides the guests of honor and host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sacell, of Frankfort, Ky., Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thompson, Mr. Horace Morris and recorder John C. Dancy, all of this city. Mr. Black is an efficient clerk in the Louisville postoffice and prominent in Odd Fellow circles. He is enroute homeward from the B. M. C., at Atlantic City. Mrs. Black is the daughter of

WHERE JUDGE TAFT STANDS. Referring to Judge Taft's unequivocal declaration for the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the federal constitution, as expressed in his speech of acceptance at Cincinnati, the Topeka Plain Dealer says:

"The colored people have waited long for a man who would come out squarely and say where he stood on these amendments and that he would enforce them.

Eureka! Behold the man! It is William Howard Taft. He will see that the man in Alabama respects the law as does the man in Massachusetts, and that the right of suffrage is enforced as far as the amendments go. Then a righteous indignation from the North, East and West will accomplish the rest. Take fresh courage and be determined to accomplish more. With a fair interpretation of the law, half-good treatment from the Republican party in power at Washington, and with Taft at the head, the Negro will yet be the David to slay the Southern Goliath who has persecuted him for all these years."

THE FISHERMAN'S PARADISE.

No Such Angling Sport can be Found Elsewhere in the World.

The fisherman's paradise in the United States is found at Miami, Fla. There are other tarpon grounds than Biscayne bay, but anglers who have found their way to the southernmost point of Florida year after year with flattering regularity, and some of whom have landed from five to ten huge 150 or 200 pounders in one day, contend that no such angling sport can be found elsewhere in the world, nor so many fish, as in the waters which lap the shores of the various keys which dot the bay and the Gulf Stream. There are over six hundred kinds of fish between Miami and Key West, and 150 of these are known as game fish. One of the fascinations of the game tarpon is that he is mysterious. He comes in schools, whence no one seems to know. He is sighted sometimes as early as January, but, although he jumps and mockingly lashes his six feet or so of shining, silvery body in the eyes of the eager sportsman, he refuses to notice the most tempting bait. In February he begins to take the hook, and in this month anglers begin to arrive on the scene and to engage their boats and guides for the season.—Leslie's Weekly.

Reaching a Decision.

A commercial traveler tells an amusing experience which happened to him in the interior of Pennsylvania. The traveler landed in the village and sought the only hotel in the place—a small building not much larger than the average dwelling. He stepped on the porch but hearing voices raised in anger, he paused at the door. Apparently there was a quarrel in progress, and as the excitement showed no indication of diminishing, the traveler knocked loudly on the door. "Hello!" he cried. "Who's the proprietor of this place?" "Jest ye stay where ye are," came in feminine tones from the house. "Ezra an' me is decidin' thet pint now."

"Tuppence" the Dominating Amount.

Tuppence—meaning, of course, two-pence, and equal to the sum of four cents in United States currency—is the dominating sum in London. It is much an institution as the war debt, beer, or the game of cricket. Wherever you go, whatever you do, what ever you sell or whenever you open your mouth, it is tuppence or a series of that sum, that is extracted from you. Tuppence is as much as a fairly well-to-do worker can afford for his meal at midday. In the poorer restaurants that sum gets him two slices and a big mug, or three slices and a little mug, or a portion of cake and a drink, or a fried egg, slice and small mug or a rasher of bacon.

Why Toast is Popular.

The increasing popularity of toast, says the London Lancet, is a somewhat interesting fact in that it possibly indicates that after all the public resents the insipidity of modern bread. Roller milling, as now practiced, is altogether different from the old method grinding wheat between stones, leads to the elimination of the germ of the wheat. The peculiar nutty flavor of the old-fashioned loaf was due perhaps to the retention of this germ.

Indian Babies Don't Cry.

"Affection for children is an Indian character," says Dr. Charles S. Moody of Idaho. "I have never seen an Indian mother or father punish a child, nor have I ever seen an Indian child cry. An Indian child never sobs when hurt. Just an extra snap of the bright black eyes and a slight frown is all to indicate to the observer that the little fellow is suffering. I have never heard even an Indian baby cry."

Workman's Foe.

Alcohol is the foe of the workingman, inasmuch as it lessens his productive powers, thus lowering his efficiency as a workman. It renders him careless and indifferent as to the welfare of his family, and results in the children drifting into the workshop and factory at a time of life when they ought to be gaining the knowledge necessary to fit them for the circumstances of the future.—Co-operative News.

Johnson Grass.

If prejudice could be overcome, this is one of the most valuable hay grasses we have. It is at home in our climate and can be depended on to make a crop. It is akin to sorghum and partakes to some extent of sorghum's hardness. Cut the grass early, just as the first heads appear. If too old it is of but little value.

Novel Farm.

One of the most curious "farms" in the country is conducted by Miss Abby Lathrop of Granby, Mass. She has a little place up among the hills where she raises mice, weasels, ferrets, rabbits, guinea pigs, and water rats. She has in her charge all told about 2,500 animals, and her enterprise has been a success.—Leslie's Weekly.

What He Had Missed.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Good-mey. "Just listen to that clergyman! I'm positive he's swearing. Evidently he's missed his vocation." "No," replied her husband. "I think it was his train."—Philadelphia Press.

NOT A HORSELESS AGE.

Facts Seem to Indicate That It Is Farther Away Than Ever.

The horseless age that has been so persistently predicted is not merely slow in coming; the facts seem to indicate that it is farther away than ever and perhaps may never come. People must be riding a great deal more than they ever rode before. The automobile industry in this country has quadrupled in value in the last three years and has developed at even a greater rate in the number of machines manufactured. But the statistics of horseflesh keep on expanding. There were more than fourteen million horses in this country in 1897, but according to the figures for the year just closed there are 19,746,000 horses in the United States at the present time. This is a gain of nearly 40 percent. In a decade, a much larger one than the human element can show in spite of our large and continuous importations. As mechanical rivals multiply he rises in the scale of dignified personality. The last horse will probably take his leave at about the same time as the last man.—Boston Transcript.

Squeaky Shoes in Demand.

Small automatic pumps, very ingeniously contrived, spirited air in between the layers of the soles of each finished pair of shoes. "That beats me," said the visitor. "I never saw air put in shoe soles before. Pneumatic like that, are they very springy?" "No, they're noisy," answered the foreman of the Lynn factory. "These shoes are for the export trade. They go to Africa. A native African judges the white man's shoes by their squeak. The louder the squeak, the finer the article. In fact, the native won't wear a non-squeaking, silent shoe. It is wind between the soles that make shoes squeak. Put in enough and your footgear will be as noisy as two pigs under a fence."

A Fireless House.

To demonstrate his faith in the practicability of electricity for all domestic purposes, an official of an Illinois electrical company has recently built a house at Carrollton, Ill., without a chimney or any other means of making use of fire. The house is heated by steam and the cooking done by electricity, both supplied by the heat, light and power company with which the gentleman is connected. This construction marks the beginning of an effort to obtain customers for current to be used in the kitchen, and a special rate has been fixed for that kind of service.

A Bit of Forestry.

"Do you know how to tell a hard wood tree from a soft wood tree?" said a forester. "I'll tell you how to do it, and the rule holds good not only here among our familiar pines and walnuts, but in the Antipodes, among the strangest banyans, baobabs and what-nots. Soft wood trees have needle leaves, slim, narrow, almost uniform in breadth. If you don't believe me, consult the pine, the spruce or the fir. Hard wood trees have broad leaves of various shape—the oak, the ebony, the walnut, the mahogany and so on."

Every Bird a Weathercock.

"Where's the wind?" scoffed the sailor. "Why, look at the birds—they'll tell you. Don't you know that every bird's a weathercock? Stop moistening your finger and holdin' it up," he went on, in a tone of disgust. "The practice ain't hardly clean. Look at the birds as all you got to do, for every bird sets with its head always straight at the wind. Every live bird in a tree is as reliable a weathercock as them dead birds on the spires what is so much considered in this here Lenten season."

Why Go to Bed?

It seems to me we make a mistake in prescribing special hours for going to bed and getting up. Why should we thus gorge ourselves with slumber? Why should we not follow the example of the dog and take an occasional nap when we haven't anything better to do? Why should we go to bed when we don't feel sleepy? Why should we not take forty winks when inclined thereto? It strikes me there is too much method and regularity about our somnolent arrangements.—London Graphic.

Noiseless Europe.

Railway whistles inflict torture on so many people that the efforts abroad to check the plague have won approval from the people. Austria has introduced a system of dumb signaling to start and stop the trains. Belgium is trying compressed air whistles instead of steam, and Germany experiments with horns.

Statues to Ministers.

Considering how great a part the ministers of all our denominations have played in the national life for at least ten centuries, it is simply astounding to find how few are the statues that have been raised to them in public places during the past five hundred years or so.—Sunday Strand.

Hardest to Fight.

Gossips are almost invariably great liars, "but," asks the Howard Courant with unexpected candor, "did you ever hear a story about yourself that wasn't partly true?"

BURNED SUGAR AN ANTISEPTIC.

Destroys Microbes of Disease—Effect Upon Disagreeable Odors.

The custom of burning sugar in a sickroom is very current among all classes in France, but up to the present has been regarded by scientists as one of those harmless and useless practices which are rather tolerated than insisted upon by the medical profession. But M. Trillat of the Pasteur Institute now assures us that formaldehyde is given off by burning sugar and is one of the most antiseptic gases known. Five grains of sugar having been burned under a ten liter bell glass, the vapor was allowed to cool. Vials containing the bacilli of typhoid, tuberculosis, carbon, &c., were then introduced. Within half an hour every microbe had succumbed. Again, if sugar be burned in a closed vessel containing rotten eggs or putrid meat, the disagreeable smell disappears. M. Trillat affirms that the formaldehyde combines with the gases given off by the putrid animal matter and renders them inodorous.—Practical Druggist.

Market for Old Horse Shoes.

Old horseshoes find a ready market in China. One steamer alone brought 300 tons of this iron from Hamburg. Chinese iron dealers buy the horseshoes and sell them to knife and tool manufacturers all over the province of Shantung. It is claimed by the Chinese that the temper of this class of iron makes it the best obtainable for knives and cutlery and also good for other tools. The reason ascribed for this is that the constant beating the shoes have received under the feet of horses has given them a peculiar temper absolutely unobtainable in any other way, and that tools made from them are superior to all others.

Petroleum Butter.

One of the very late by-products of petroleum is butter. It is far superior to most of the cheap so-called butter that is sold in corner groceries, and a good deal better than oleomargarine. I had the experience of eating some the other day without knowing what it was and thought it was excellent. I assume it is vaseline prepared in a buttery way. Nothing simpler or easier. What next? Will wonders never cease? If olive oil were made into solid cakes and served as butter it would be in great demand as food. People in general believe it is made only for salads. A few cook with it.—N. Y. Press.

Inventor of Envelopes.

It is somewhat curious that such a simple contrivance as the envelope should be a comparatively modern invention. As a matter of fact, it is just a hundred years since a paper manufacturer of Brighton named Brewin invented envelopes for letters in their present form. Even then it was some considerable time before their use became at all general, not, in fact, until somewhere in the year 1850. Before this date, (as many who are living now will remember) a letter, written only on one side, was folded in two, then in three, sealed with a wafer or sealing wax, and addressed on one of the blank sides.—The Gaulois.

A Town Without Taxes.

Orson, in Sweden, has no taxes. During the last thirty years the authorities of this place have sold over one million pounds' worth of trees, and by means of judicious replanting have provided for a similar income every thirty or forty years. In consequence of this source of commercial wealth there are no taxes, and local railways and telephones are free, as are education and many other things.—Tit-Bits.

A Diving Sponge Boat.

A submarine has been built by a company at Bizerta, France, for sponge fishing. When sunk it can travel on a short of wheel along the bottom of the sea, being worked by two submarine oars from the inside. It collects sponges by means of a mechanical gripper, and has electrical searchlights, a telephone, and a speaking tube by which it can communicate with a boat on the surface. The submarine has already been down to a depth of 330 feet.

At the Dry Inn.

"No use to ask me, Colonel," said the landlord. "I'd like to oblige you, but you know as well as I do that Georgia is dry. However, if you step upstairs while I put cut the light you may stumble over something—but even if you fall downstairs and break your leg—mind now—I don't know what done it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Military Schools in U. S.

Of strictly military schools there are 175 throughout the land. New York has 32, New Jersey 9, Pennsylvania 11, North Carolina 7, Texas 9, Wisconsin 4, California 9 and Illinois 5.

A Reasonable Recreation.

"In order to be a regular optimist," said Uncle Eben, "it's a good idea to start out with your arrangements all made for, three square meals a day and a payment of debt."—Washington Star.

The Paying Teller Admonished.

The Farmer—See here, young man, none of your monkey business. Them ain't the same bills I deposited here last month.—Brooklyn Life.

CAST UP BY THE SEA.

Strange Return of the Lost Captain's Picture After Many Years.

They that go down to the sea in ships learn much of the mysteries of life. From the coast of Africa, there traveled to Scarborough, Me., the painting of an old-time sea captain of that town, who long years ago was lost with all on board his ship in the China seas. The ship sailed from the home port with every prospect of a successful voyage, but she never returned to the home land. Years went by and she was given up as lost; Her name was taken from the shipping list, and no news came back to the waiting ones at home. Long afterwards a passing vessel picked up off the African coast the portrait of an American sea captain such as the Chinese artists paint, and on the back of the picture was the captain's name and that of the port from which he sailed. The painting was forwarded to the little American town, and it was found to be a picture of the Scarborough sea captain, master of the lost vessel that had left the harbor so many years ago.—Kennebec Journal.

The Eyeball and Vision.

Dr. Alexander Schaefer has been investigating the vision of many animal species and has found that the size of the eyeball is the principal factor of the acuteness of vision. The bovine species has the sharpest sight. The second place is occupied by man and the horse, which have nearly equal visual powers; the third by the sheep. Small, and especially small-eyed animals, whether mammals, birds, amphibians or reptiles, have very poor sight. Owls and birds are the only birds that possess great acuteness of vision. It has long been known that dogs have such indistinct vision that as a rule a dog is not able to recognize his master by sight alone.

An Animal Census.

According to an official of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, the latest enumeration of the animals known to science includes no less than three hundred and ninety species. The real number is believed to be much larger.

It has been estimated that of insects alone the earth harbors two million species; but the late Professor Riley, a recognized authority on the subject, held even that estimate as far too low. According to his opinion, ten million would be a moderate estimate of the number of insect species. The number of individuals is, of course, incalculable.

Paper Famine.

There can be no doubt that within a very few years the shortage of paper will work some very curious changes in certain familiar aspects of life. Paper is made from grasses and wood pulp, but so far as newspapers are concerned, almost entirely from the latter. The rise in paper is already causing alarm in Europe. When morning newspapers are no more the nations will probably relapse into barbarism: until the forests have grown themselves again.—Indian Daily News, Calcutta.

A Mild Remonstrance.

He was a kindly old clergyman, and he hated to have to suspect the honesty of any one. But at last it was impossible to ignore the quality of the milk, and he approached the milkman very nervously.

"I merely wish to remind," said the good man in his kindest, mildest manner, "that I require milk for dietary purposes, and not for use at christenings."—Detroit News-Tribune.

Doctored Tea.

The tea importers are asking that the inspection of tea be transferred from the Treasury to the Agricultural Department—on the ground, apparently, that the scientific experts of the latter will be better able to detect and stop fraudulent purposes. Cheap teas, they say, are frequently adulterated with indigo and tale to make them resemble better grades, and these adulterants are said to be unwholesome.

They Had the Habit.

"You reporters make me tired," said the cartoonist, who had strolled in to borrow tobacco. "Why for instance, do you always say a subject is to be 'probed' when you mean investigated?"

"Perhaps for the same reason that you fellows always represent a working man as wearing a square paper cap," replied one of the traduced—Philadelphia Ledger.

Solitude in Chunks.

Here is an extract from the prospectus of a hotel in Switzerland: "Welsbach is the favorite place of resort for those who are fond of solitude. Persons in search of solitude are, in fact, constantly flocking here from the four quarters of the globe."

Her Little Affair.

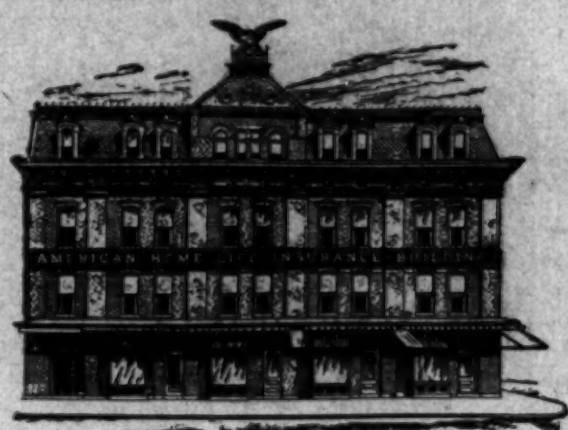
Mr. Flatdwell—Look here sir! You must have made a mistake; that's my flat and I didn't buy a piano. Delivery Man—Piano nothin'! That's yer wife's new hat!—Puck.

The Optimist.

If you were to treat your friends as you do your stomach you wouldn't have a friend on earth in sixty days.

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Live With Others.

Life's best school is living with people. It is there we learn our best lessons. Someone says: "It is better to live with others even at the cost of considerable jarring and friction, than to live in undisturbed quiet alone."

That Sawing Motion.

"Some people do dislike work," remarked the Observer of Events and Things; "and yet it takes about the same number of motions to play one of Schubert's sonatas on the fiddle as it does to saw a cord of wood."—Yonkers Statesman.

Save the Soot.

A cheap way to keep house plants free from disease is to put a bag of soot into a pail of water, let the contents settle and use a very weak solution for watering plants. Soot is a valuable fungicide.

West Grows Independent.

The matter of securing funds to remove the crop no longer disturbs western bankers. To use an expression of one of the number, "The West no longer sneezes when Wall Street takes snuff."

Sticky Varnish.

Sticky varnish put on furniture by cheap workmen may be remedied by first placing on shellac varnish and then follow with a coat of copal varnish.

Soldiers Live on Nuts.

The small soldier keeps himself in perfect fighting condition on a diet of nuts. He eats only twenty a day, but they are of a very nourishing kind.

An Undiscovered Genius.

The world has never learned the name of the genius who conceived the idea of spreading butter upon his bread.



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BUBONIC PLAGUE KILLS MILLIONS

Indo-Chinese Strain Possesses a Much Greater Power of Diffusion

ALMOST WHOLE WORLD VISITED

After Small Beginnings in 1891 More Than 1,000,000 Died in India in 1904—It Has Established Itself in Defiance of Measures.

Washington, D. C.—Surgeon General Wicken of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has issued in pamphlet form a paper prepared by Assistant Surgeon General J. M. Eager, giving a history of the bubonic plague during the last fourteen years. No study presents more important and difficult sanitary problems Dr. Eager says than the lines of march taken by the bubonic plague in its advance from the remote endemic focus of the disease in the province of Yunnan, China, to the numerous countries in all quarters of the globe, where in many instances it has established itself in defiance of the most carefully planned preventive measures.

The revival of the plague, Dr. Eager says dates from 1894, when escaping from the western Chinese province of Yunnan, it reached Canton. It appears to be established that there are two distinct "strains" of plague, differing in the location of their permanent homes and in their facility for spreading outside them. The strain lodged in Western Asia does not possess the same power of diffusion as the Indo-Chinese "strain." It is the latter variety which, escaping from its centre in Yunnan, gave rise to the present pandemic. From 1879 to 1904 not a single year passed without the appearance of plague in the neighborhood distant from endemic plague centres. Between the months of March and August, 1894, the number of deaths from plague in Canton is estimated at 120,000. All classes among the native population suffered and rats were found to be affected, but in the foreign quarter of Canton, with a population of about 300, not a single case occurred.

During the next year cases of plague were reported in Hong Kong, Amoy, Macao, and Foochoo, and in 1896 sanitary attention throughout the world was focussed on the threatening epidemic by its appearance in Bombay. Starting in August the disease spread throughout the whole vast territory of the Bombay presidency, and before the end of the year showed a total of 2,980 cases and 2,288 deaths. During that year plague reappeared in Hong Kong, where it has been epidemic ever since. In 1897 the number of cases in India was more than 73,000, with more than 55,000 deaths. In China there were epidemics in Amoy and Swatow, with many deaths in other sections of the empire, and in the following year there were more than 150,000 cases in India, with a mortality of 111,700. In 1897 an international plague conference was held in Venice, Italy, and in the year following others were held in Alexandria and Constantinople. Through religious prejudice efforts to stem the tide were only partly successful.

In 1900 plague was present in every quarter of the world, the deaths in India alone amounting to 92,000 during the year. The Philippine Islands were included in the march of the disease, 150 deaths occurring in Manila.

The most notable fact in the history of the plague in the western world was the appearance of 22 cases in San Francisco. In 1891 in India a great augmentation took place, until in 1904 plague caused the death of more than 1,000,000 persons in India alone, and epidemic prevailed to a greater or less degree in nearly all parts of the world.

India, the great centre, suffered terribly in the year 1905, but in the year 1906 there was a great decrease, the number of deaths being about 332,000, but again in 1907 there was a great increase, the deaths numbering 1,200,000. For nine years, Dr. Eager says, Hawaii in 1907 had not been free from plague, but the Philippines now seem to be clear. During the year 1907 156 cases of plague with, with 76 deaths, occurred in San Francisco. There were also a few cases in Oakland and close neighbors of San Francisco. In Seattle the report says, three fatal cases occurred last October.

Uncle Sam Reduces Insanity.
Washington, D. C.—Improved sanitary arrangements, better rations, clothes and medical attendance are credited with a remarkable decrease in the number of cases of insanity in the world-wide service of the Government. When American rule was established in the Philippines, a number of soldiers sent home insane was startling. Now it is constantly growing less. The canal zone used to be a breeding place for insanity, but now it is almost unknown there. A few years ago the big Government asylum was fast being outgrown, but its population is steadily decreasing.

THREE HAD BOUGHT HIS BODY

Diseased Physical Freak Killed Himself to Escape Further Suffering.

Grand Junction, Col.—Fred Vincent, forty-two years old, who had sold his body four times, to as many physicians, and outlived those to whom he had given a bill of sale, committed suicide by swallowing fifty-one grains of a drug.

The act was done in the Royal Club saloon and was deliberately planned as Vincent told at least six persons that he was about to take his life. He secured the drug at a local drug store in the morning and went from the store to the Royal Club saloon. There he asked William Gould, the bartender, for a glass of water, saying, "Give me a glass of water, Bill, I'm going over the road."

The bartender gave him the glass of water, thinking he was joking, and Vincent swallowed the poison, and then went to his room, where shortly after he died.

Vincent killed himself because of his physical condition. Five years ago his body became filled with cancers and he sought treatment in Chicago at an institute, where his hands were burned by an X-ray machine and so badly disfigured and injured that he could not work. He told friends that he would rather die than become a charge on the world, and made every preparation to take his life.

Vincent was six feet, six and a half inches tall and had worked as a farm hand here for years. Every bone in his body was doubled jointed and the cancers came about five years ago. He spent the last year in Chicago undergoing treatment, but he grew worse instead of better.

Physicians marvelled at the construction of his body and a St. Louis doctor, a Pennsylvania doctor and a Denver surgeon purchased his body, and it is said that the Chicago institution now holds a bill of sale for it. The three surgeons who purchased his body have died.

Leaving the saloon Vincent called back to Gould the bartender, "Good-by, Bill, I'm dying as fast as I can, good-by." Gould and others in the barroom followed him to his room, where within a short time he was seized with convulsions and six men were required to hold him. Again and again he begged to be permitted to die and finally in spite of the efforts of physicians, he succumbed.

Vincent was born in Fairfield, Iowa, and came to Grand Junction twenty years ago. He leaves a stepmother in Fairfield, and other distant relatives. Friends would not permit the Chicago institute to have the body of Vincent.

STUNG TO DEATH.

Awful Fate Which Befel South Carolina Woman.

Huntington, S. C.—Pitiful was the fate of Mrs. Jacob Meadows of Glenwood, Mason County, who was stung to death by a swarm of honey bees at her home at that place.

Mr. Meadows has an aviary of considerable size and value, from which he annually takes several hundred pounds of honey. The hives are located near the house, where they can easily be watched and guarded from thieves or any animal that might destroy the hives or injure the busy little manufacturer of sweets.

Mrs. Meadows was alone at home, and noticed that the bees had swarmed and lit in a great ball on the limb of a tree in the orchard. While she had never actually lived a bunch of angry swarming bees, she had seen her husband do it often without injury and thought she could do it also.

She tried to, and the bees sensing an unfamiliar presence, disintegrated and swarmed all over the face, neck and body of the unfortunate woman, stinging her in a thousand places until she fell unconscious to the ground, where she was later found by Mr. Meadows, her body bloated with the poison from the stings of the maddened insects. She lingered almost two hours.

MAY SEE THE STAGE.

Ladies Must Remove Obstructing Headgear in Paris Theatres.

Paris, France.—New police regulations concerning theatres, published this morning, prohibit categorically the toleration by the management of any conditions that may prevent the public from seeing or hearing a performance.

The ordinance says: "If complaint is made by a spectator that because of the headgear of any one before him that he cannot see, the cause of complaint must be removed."

Another clause in the regulations prohibits the sale of tickets outside of a theatre, and makes sidewalk speculations in theatre tickets a punishable offense.

Cornstalk Demolishes a House.

Garden City, Kan.—Bill Sincalier and his family, who lives four miles west of here, had a narrow escape from death. A stalk of corn growing in the yard was blown over by the wind and crushed through the roof of the house, almost completely destroying the building. Bill was pinned in bed but his oldest son Frank, chopped away the stalk after an hour of hard work and extricated the old man.

MESSAGES FROM THE DEPARTED

May Be Seen Through a Medium and Sir Oliver Lodge is Now Convinced

EXISTENCE AFTER DEATH'S CALL

Mrs. Hollandones Got Them From Departed Searchers When Her Mind Was a Blank—Hints From Myers Were Hard to Send.

London.—When Sir Oliver Lodge startled the public some time ago with the grave assertion of his belief that messages had been received from dead members of the Psychical Research Society by living members, these are now given by the Psychical Research Society's Journal.

They consist of messages transmitted through the pen of a medium known as Mrs. Hollandones. As she sat with her mind a blank, her pen moved and she wrote what purported to be a communication from beyond the grave. The messages were blurred and broken. Many dealt with the difficulty of opening communication between the dead and the living. Thus, one message from Mr. Gurney, one of the founders of the Psychical Research Society read:

"The nearest simile I can find to express the difficulties of sending a message is that I appear to be standing behind a sheet of frosted glass, which blurs the sight and deadens sounds, dictating feebly to a reluctant and somewhat obtuse secretary."

"A feeling of terrible impotence burdens me. I am so powerless to tell what means so much. I cannot get into communication with those who would understand and believe me. You need much training before you can ever begin to help me as I need to be helped, and I do not know how that training is to be arranged. It is like entrusting a message of infinite importance, to a sleeping person."

Living personality is declared to be on a lower plane of spiritual development, which does not receive clear impressions from the higher plane of those who have quitted the prison of the flesh.

Some of the messages, of which a large number are printed, assume to give some account of existence after death. Immediately after dissolution there is an "obscuration of consciousness," which has led to many failures in attempts to communicate with living persons.

The distinguished writer F. H. W. Myers is quoted as telling that at the hour of his death he became completely unconscious. He added: "The period of oblivion was unusually long with me. There was no link between my utter consciousness of things of the earth. The last thing I felt was the touch that closed my eyes and my passage to the plane I now occupy."

"The transit was absolutely unknown to me, and I am not conscious of a return journey, as it were. When I communicate in this way I am conscious of strain and effort, but I cannot note the stages of the way."

William Stead announces that he obtained through a "lady who often received messages from the beyond" a communication from Mr. Myers to the effect that he had made many discoveries annulling some of the conclusions of his book, "Human Personality," and he intended to make these discoveries known to the utmost extent of his power.

BURIED \$10,000 ROTTEN.

But Uncle Sam Redeemed Fortune of Man Who Feared Banks.

Washington, D. C.—O. D. Earl left here satisfied that he had practically saved his fortune of \$10,000. He buried the money in the earth in 1904 and recently discovered that the tin pail in which the bills were placed had rusted and worn away. Earl, who had aversion to banks, began to have an aversion to everything else when he beheld his \$10,000 looking like a lot of withered and broken leaves.

He gathered the fragments and with Lloyd Rainwater, cashier of the Bank of Morriston, Ark., came to Washington with an affidavit of how the bills became damaged. He learned to-day that his visit was unnecessary, as the Treasury is constantly receiving mutilated bills from all parts of the country for redemption.

Mrs. A. E. Brown, the veteran "redeemer," who is handling Earl's money, managed to account for more than \$9,000 of the bills.

Train Wrecked by a Cornstalk.

Enterprise, Kan.—A fast stock train on the B. & M. was wrecked a mile east of here by a cornstalk which had fallen across the track. The engine was demolished. Several similar accidents have narrowly been averted near here recently, and the trains have been given slow orders when passing corn fields.

DEATH COMES AS Doves GOO

Sick Mexicans Abandon All Hope When They Hear the Birds.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles M. Cunningham, a dentist of this city, has recently returned from a trip through the domain of President Diaz, and he tells some interesting things about the quaint customs of the natives.

It is a tradition among the Mexicans that once a fever accompanying an attack of pneumonia seizes them, it is necessarily fatal, and because of this all medicine and all physicians are waved aside and the Mexican usually dies. A dove brings the story of death in its weird cooing, according to the belief of the natives, and many who have been seized with the fever who otherwise might have recovered have succumbed, owing their belief in the tradition. That is the reason it is said, why pneumonia is fatal to so many Mexicans.

Dr. Cunningham visited the City of Mexico, and was in the National Palace, the seat of government. Although Old Mexico has the name of being a republic its form of government is that in name only he says, for the entire country is a one-man power, and the one man is President Diaz.

"Word is given out that certain State and municipal officers have been elected," says Dr. Cunningham, "but really they have only been appointed, for Diaz and his colleagues see to it that only the friends of the President are chosen for office. The Government is more by the military than by the people. They have a good soldiery, and the natives seem to be satisfied to have it thus."

One of the customs to which the natives of Old Mexico still adhere is the practice of wearing blankets about them, even in the heat of the summer. On June 24, Dr. Cunningham photographed a group of these as they sat out in the sun and wrapped themselves in their warm blankets.

Oxen are still in use throughout the country as beasts of burden, and their service is equally as much in demand as are the donkeys which are also extensively used.

The driveways leading up to the National Palace, instead of being paved with cobblestones, as is customary in most places, are lined with the knee joints of goats. These animals are slaughtered for various purposes, and as no one has yet discovered another use for their knee bones they are thrown into the driveways and form a rude pavement.

On a festival day the town band of Etzatlan, a small village, went through the streets in a wagon drawn by a team of oxen, making a picturesque scene.

NO "OBEY" IN MARRIAGE.

Bride Halts Ceremony Till Bridegroom Agrees Word Be Omitted.

Laramie, Wyo.—"Nixey on that word 'obey' Judge. I don't like it and I won't have it in this ceremony," said Miss Lillian Wilcox, while she was being married to Elmer Cole of Elmira, N. Y.

"You be sure and leave that word 'obey' in, Judge, I want it there." "Stop it, Judge, I won't marry him," said the bride, as she jerked her hand from that of her intended husband. Then the two adjourned to an adjoining room to discuss the matter.

Cole is a travelling man and Miss Wilcox is from Colorado Springs. She was visiting in Laramie and Cole came here to see her. Then they decided to get married.

For half an hour the bride and bridegroom were closeted and now and then one or the other could be heard protesting. Then they came out and asked that the ceremony continue.

"You can leave out that 'obey,' Judge," said Cole. "We have decided to do without it."

BULL MARKET ON CATS.

Japan Has Discovered That They Are Real Eradicators of Plague.

Washington, D. C.—As a result of discoveries by the marine hospital scientists and health officials of the Japanese Government, there is about to be a strong bull movement in the cat market. It has been proved that the feline family is immune from bubonic plague and that the most effective way of eradicating the disease from Oriental countries is to scour the earth for pussies and wage war to death on rats and chipmunks.

These little animals are the medium through which the disease spreads most rapidly, and it has been found that cats devour infected specimens and grow fat on them. As a consequence, Marine Hospital officials advise all who have "Tom-cats" with four sound legs and good eyes, to "hold them for a raise."

Paul Jones's Sword on Exhibition.

Washington, D. C.—John Paul Jones's sword, a fine Toledo blade, which he carried throughout the Revolutionary War, was placed on exhibition in a case just outside the office of the Secretary of the Navy. The hilt rests on a small block of wood taken from the Ranger, the ship which flew the American flag which was first saluted by a foreign power—in Quiberon Bay, Feb. 14, 1777.

MRS. ASTOR TELLS SOCIETY WOMEN

She Deplores Their Freak Entertainments and Notoriety-Seeking Activities

BUT DEFENDS OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Says They May Go to Excess in Amusement, but Are Not Dangerous—Critiques the Politicians' Actions Harm Name of Society.

New York City.—In an interview Mrs. William Astor who for years was the recognized leader of New York society, is quoted on the subject of society, American youth, President Roosevelt and "freak" entertainment. The interview is printed under the name of Rebecca Insley, an English woman. In part it is as follows:

"I can speak with authority about our young people. They are of a new age and have ideas different from my conservative ones. They are full of health and abundant spirits. It is perhaps true that they go to excess in amusement, but they are not degenerate and not vicious. Our young men enter seriously upon their business interests, and they often take up an individual profession, going in for healthy sports only as well-earned diversion."

"Our young women are trained in domestic matters and taught to appreciate their responsibility to the poor. All my friends do a great deal for the poor, and the daughters are brought up to regard charitable work as an important part of their lives."

"I have heard that our young women smoke and drink and do other terrible things. I know a great many of them and know them very well. I have known them since they were born, and I am quite sure that there is not one in my circle who is a cigarette fiend or drinks to excess."

"I am not vain enough to think New York will not be able to get along very well without me. Many women will rise up to take my place. But I hope my influence will be felt in one thing, and that is in discountenancing the undignified methods employed by certain New York women to attract a following. They have given entertainments that belonged under a circus tent rather than in a gentleman's home. Their sole object is notoriety, a thing that no lady ever seeks, but rather shrinks from."

"The best women in New York society, those with the greatest influence, and those who give it its true tone, are almost unknown outside of their own circle. Society newspaper notoriety is as interesting to them as it is to me, as a study, a very amusing one, too, sometimes, as one gains so much information about certain women supposed to belong to us, but whom we never see, and do not know even by sight."

"The political hostesses of London have a much better chance of realizing an ideal to-day than the women of New York. Over there you find at the big balls and musicales a brilliant array of Cabinet Ministers, journalists, Ambassadors, men and women of the stage, painters and poets, and the powers of the money world, such as no leader in New York could bring together, or would attempt to bring together. I have thought of doing it all my life, but have never seen the possibility of success."

"In the first place, we have too many politicians in America, where in England they have statesmen. Many of our Senators and Congressmen seem to base their title to public favor upon their uncouth manners and lack of refinement, on the fact that they have discarded socks or once wore blue jeans."

"If they were all like Mr. Roosevelt, what a difference there would be! Mr. Roosevelt is a true American, but he would be at home in the most elegant court in Europe. He is not above paying scrupulous attention to his wardrobe and his manners. Any hostess in New York or Newport would be proud to entertain him, and the men in Washington like him."

"Many people seem to think I could have done a great deal in making New York society as democratic as it is in London, and open to anyone of intellectual attainments as it is over there. But one can do only one's best under the conditions. English people all recognize a certain authority in social matters. The king is the leader of society and the hostesses who gather about them such brilliant men and women can be as independent as they wish to be without assuming the responsibility of an onslaught upon their own domains. The king's authority is never questioned and the authority of the great old families is never questioned."

"We have to be more exclusive in New York, because in America there is no authority in society, and Americans in general are not inclined to admit its possibility. Each woman is for herself, and trying to outdo the others in lavish display and mad extravagance, with little thought of any ultimate good or any ideal."

PLANT HAS EYES BOTANIST SAYS

Outer Skins of Leaves Are Lenses Much Like Eyes of Insects.

London.—The interest aroused by the contention made by Francis Darwin, son of the author of "The Origin of Species," in his Presidential address before the British Association in Dublin, that plants can remember and can develop habits, has been increased by a paper read by Prof. Harold Wager, the well-known botanist. Prof. Wager declared that plants possessed an organism corresponding to the brain in animals, and further demonstrated that they have eyes with which they can see and see well.

Prof. Wager showed that the outer skin of many leaves are, in fact, lenses, very much like the eyes of many insects, and quite as capable of forming clear images of surrounding objects. This is the case with most leaves, but especially in the case of those that grow in the shade.

These lenses are so good and focus the light that falls on them so carefully that photographs can be taken by means of them. Prof. Wager has taken a great many such photographs and he showed some of the more remarkable. These included a reproduction of a photograph of Darwin, in which the features were distinct and unmistakable, as well as direct photographs of landscapes and people. Even colored photographs were exhibited, and, like the rest, they are remarkably clearly defined.

Not only do plant eyes see well, but the rays of light which they mean of them are focused on the interior of the leaf are carried to the interior of the brain of the plant and direct its subsequent movements. It has long been known that the leaves of plants move so that they can get a maximum of light. It is now suggested how this movement is made possible, and the process is almost identical with like movements in the case of animals. A close analysis of the eyes of plants, moreover, proves them highly developed organs.

NEW THINGS IN NATURE.

Found by a Collector in the Desert and Mountains of Arizona.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Remarkable discoveries of new species of insects, reptiles and bivalves have been made by Virgil W. Owen, clerk of the United States District Court here, in the desert and mountains of Cochise County, Ariz. He returned with a collection of 7,000 specimens. Some of his moths and butterflies are valued at \$50 a pair. Many of his specimens are unknown to entomologists and are destined for the Smithsonian Institution.

One of the snakes secured is new to scientists, only one specimen having ever before been found and that minus head and tail. Owen's snake is about seven inches long, has gray ground marked with Vandike brown spots and is valued at \$1,000.

In mountain streams 6,000 feet above the sea level the collector found small but perfect abalone. Another discovery in the same pool was a number of mature class. They have been found as fossils in the rocks of the Middle West.

Owen also brought seven tortoises, one of which is a new specimen, and three rare born toads.

\$500,000,000 FOR BRITISH NAVY.

Large Loan Planned to Meet Growing Competition Abroad.

London.—The British Government, says the Daily Telegraph, contemplates raising a large loan in view of the growing naval competition abroad. It is asserted that financiers of the highest standing have undertaken to find \$500,000,000 on nominal terms to meet the necessities of the fleet for the next few years, without disorganizing the annual budgets or casting a heavy burden upon the present generation.

Noble Houses Are Dying Out.

Munich, Bavaria.—Professor von Gruber of the University of Munich, has collected some tell-tale statistics of the decline of noble and patrician families, which he secured by investigating the history of no less than twenty thousand German and Austrian noble houses. He has found that only 68 of the 70,000 families existed longer than 600 years.

"In England," he says, "but three of the ancient ducal houses survive, and only eleven of the old-time families of earls."

"In Sweden 76 per cent of the noble families have vanished from the face of the earth."

Potato Bug Parasite Discovered.

Presque Isle, Me.—Farmers in this region are rejoicing in the discovery by Judge George H. Smith, of this village, a practical farmer, as well as a lawyer, of a parasite that seems to be exterminating the potato bugs. It is a green bug with a long lance which it thrusts half way through its victim.

America Leads in Cremation.

Paris, France.—America leads the world in cremation. Statistics issued by the French branch of the International Society for the Propagation of Cremation show that last year the number of bodies incinerated in America numbered as many as those in Great Britain, France and Germany put together.

White Brandy
Absolutely peerless
for pre-servicing fruits.
Not only preserves, but
brings into prominence the
clean flavor and savor
of cherries, peaches, pears
and tutti-frutti.
\$2.50 gal.; 65c full qt.
CHRISTIAN XANDER'S
Quality House
900 7th St. Phone 272-
CREDIT FOR ALL WASH-
INGTON.
CARPETS LAID FREE.

When You Get Ready To Start House- keeping

CARPETS LAID FREE.
We shall be glad to have you
come and pick out the furnish-
ings from our great stocks, and
arrange the payments to suit
your convenience.
You will find our prices marked
in plain figures, for we know
full well that you cannot buy
cheaper anywhere.
We are better prepared than
ever to serve you this fall, for we
were able to secure many unusual
values this summer, owing to
the financial depression.
We have everything needed to
completely furnish a home, and
big assortments in every line to
choose from.
PETER GROGAN
817-819-821-823 Seventh St.
Bet. H and I Sts.

HOUSE AND HERMANN. Dinner Sets

THIS WEEK'S OPENING SALE
HOUSE AND HERMANN
Offers the housekeeper rare oppor-
tunities in our Crockery Department.
We advertise below a few Dinner
Sets, offering a good range of selection
at most liberal prices. There are
higher-priced sets also at the same
scale of reductions.
\$10 Dinner Set of 100 pieces, hand-
some English porcelain, with blue and
green border. Special sale price,
\$7.65.
\$12 100 piece Dinner Set, blue
Willow pattern. Special sale price,
\$8.75.
\$10 100 piece Dinner Set, in two
handsome styles of decorations. Special
price for this sale, \$7.65.
\$15 100 piece Dinner Set, in a
choice of two very pretty decorations;
nicely shaped pieces. Sale price this
week, \$9.90.
16 100 piece Dinner Set; choice of
two patterns; gold lined decorations.
Specially priced for this sale, \$10.75.
\$18 100 piece Dinner Set, choice
of three styles of gold lined decorated
patterns. Marked for this sale, \$10.75.
When in doubt, buy of
HOUSE AND HERMANN
Seventh and Eye Sts. N. W.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS

THOMAS J. CALLOWAY,
Attorney at Law.
494 Louisiana Avenue,
Washington, D. C.
General Practice. Phone M 2404.
Prompt and Careful Attention to
All Matters.
TRY HIM.

NOTICE.
To give everybody an opportunity
to try Ford's Hair Pomade, and owing
to occasional requests for a
smaller size, we have decided to put
up a 25c size in addition to our regu-
lar 50c size, either size mailed post-
paid on receipt of price. Address
The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co., 153
E. Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill. For
further particulars see advertisement
elsewhere in this paper.

DADE'S BUFFET,
MOSES DADE, Proprietor,
1216 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigan.
Polite Attention
Ladies' and Gents' Dining Room
Meals Served at All Hours
Pool Room Attached

ESTABLISHED 1866.
BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCH-
ES, DIAMONDS, JEWEL-
RY, GUNS, MECHANICAL
TOOLS, LADIES' AND
GENTS' WEARING APPAR-
EL.
OLD GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT.
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
FOR SALE.
361 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Why pay 10 percent when you
can get it for 3 percent?
H. K. FULTON'S LOAN
OFFICE,

No. 314 Ninth Street N. W.
Loans made on Watches, Dia-
monds, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.
If you want to buy a good watch,
diamond ring, or jewelry of any
kind, look at our stock first. You
can save money.

Phone, Main 2524.
ROBERT ALLEN,
BUFFET AND FAMILY
LIQUOR STORE
1917 14th St. N. W.

SALES AND DABNEY,
FUNERAL DIRECTRESSES
—AND—
PRACTICAL EMBLAMERS.
SUCCESSORS TO
STEWART CAMPBELL,
CARRIE SALES
—AND—
RUTH DABNEY
First class service guaranteed at
reasonable prices.
Carriages furnished for Balls,
Parties and Receptions.
Phone, Main 4231.

CREATES A SENSATION.
*Favoritism Exposed by Assistant Su-
perintendent Bruce.*

When Assistant Superintendent
Roscoe Conkling Bruce arose Satur-
day afternoon before the teachers
who had assembled in the M Street
High School he placed the respon-
sibility of marking of teachers upon
the three supervising principals and
the two female members in the pri-
mary department.

It will be remembered that dozens
of competent teachers were shame-
fully marked down, which will no
doubt cause an investigation by Con-
gress.

Mr. Bruce declared that he had
nothing to do with the marking down
of the teachers. He turned to the
supervisors while he and she were
seated upon the platform, and point-
ed his fingers in their faces and asked
the question: "Did not you do the
marking? Didn't you say that the
teachers whose marking caused so
much criticism was correct? I
find," said Mr. Bruce, "failures in the
High School and the Armstrong
Manual Training School. There are
teachers far below the required per-
cent. The teachers in the High
School stated that the responsibility
rests upon the teachers in the grad-
ed schools," the reason that so many
pupils fail in the High School." This
charge is untrue, declared Mr. Bruce
with emphasis.

The above are only a few of the
forcible remarks he made, to the
teachers last Saturday, and especially
to the Examining Board.

"JIM-CROW HEFLIN" A STAR
PERFORMER.

John Tom Heflin, of Alabama, the
champion of the infamous measure
to foist "jim-crow" street cars upon
the beautiful city of Washington,
where race friction is at a minimum,
is a Democrat. He is one of the star
performers in the bourbon circus
which Brother Waldron is asking in-
telligent colored men to follow and
applaud.

I. W. Bess (colored) porter of
the Manufacturers' National Bank,
and pastor of the Methodist Church
at Belvidere, Ill., touched the bank
for \$8,420.

The Postoffice Department has pro-
mulgated a new rule, whereby can-
celled money orders will be held for
three years instead of seven.

Purchase your ice from the Co-
lumbia Ice Company wagons. It
is the best.

Read The Bee.

COLORED Y. M. C. A.
Construction of the colored branch
of the Y. M. C. A., in Twelfth street,
northwest, between S and T street,
began with informal ceremonies at
7:20 a. m. Monday.
All the work will be by colored
men. J. L. Marshall, the contractor,
underbid A. H. Bollings, the lowest
colored contractor, by \$5,000, but
turned over to the latter the brick
work of the structure. The building
is to be four stories and a basement,
63 by 155 feet.

J. MILTON TURNER IN
HOOSIER CAPITAL.
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—Spaci-
ous Tomlinson Hall was crowded to-
day with an immense throng of col-
ored citizens who turned out to cele-
brate the 46th anniversary of the
proclamation of emancipation issued
by President Lincoln, September 23,
1862. It was regarded by the people
as the formal opening of the Repub-
lican campaign among the Negroes,
for emancipation can concern only
the Republican party, which conceived
it and made it a living fact. The
enthusiasm manifested was an ear-
nest reminder that the campaign is
not to be a spiritless affair. The col-
ored voters are united and the Repub-
licans are worked up to an excellent
fighting trim. Despite the efforts of
wily "Tom Taggart," there are no
factional differences among them,
and Taft and Sherman stand to poll
the normal Negro vote in Marion
county and in every section of the
state where the colored vote is a fac-
tor.

The orator of the day was J. Mil-
ton Turner, of Missouri, a former
Minister to Liberia, and of national
repute. His address was an excel-
lent one and teemed with instructive
historical points, and emphasized the
patriotic virtues of Lincoln, Grant
and Sumner, and placed a wreath of
laurel upon the brow of Frederick
Douglass and the brave band who
fought with him to crush the evil of
slavery.

Hundreds of out-of-town colored
people joined with the citizens of the
Hoosier capital in making the cele-
bration the great success that it was.

RADICAL DIFFERENCE BE-
TWEEN CLEVELAND AND
BRYAN.

Those colored leaders in the pay
of the Democracy, who are trying to
win votes for the party of Tillman
and Vandaman on the strength of
the fact that Grover Cleveland's ac-
cession to the presidency worked no
particular good to the colored people
of the country, will not find comfort
in the following analysis of the dif-
ference between Cleveland and Bryan
and the changed character of the
forces behind them, says the Mosaic
Guide, of Little Rock, the national
organ of the Mosaic Templars, in
closing a convincing editorial show-
ing the uncompromising antagonism
of the Democratic party toward the
Negro:

"Some Negro leaders are trying to
deceive the Negro by citing Grover
Cleveland as an example of a Dem-
ocratic president. There is no com-
parison between Cleveland and Bryan.
Analyzing Cleveland, he was more
Republican than Democrat; and,
above all, he was a great humanitar-
ian. When Cleveland was in the
saddle, the calm, broad-minded, level-
headed element of the Democracy
dominated the party. But, with the
advent of Bryan, conditions have
changed and the old guard that stood
for the party's best traditions and
liberal treatment of all mankind, were
changed. The Cleveland Democracy
could be trusted; the Bryan Dem-
ocracy spells nothing but danger to
the Negro citizens of the nation."

NEGRO MASSES WILL NOT
FOLLOW WALTERS AND
WALDRON.

It is a mystery to us how such
learned men of note and intelligence
as Bishop Walters, Dr. Milton Wal-
dron and others can consistently sup-
port and ask the race to support a
party which has said emphatically
that the Negro is not entitled to the
right of suffrage and that even those
War Amendments, giving him such
rights, ought to be repealed. We
have yet to believe that the masses
of the Negro voters of this country
will desert the Grand Old Party, and
go to one that does not want them,
notwithstanding the pleadings of a
few men who try to justify them-
selves in advocating the election of
Mr. Bryan, solely because Mr. Roose-
velt treated wrongfully the colored
soldiers at Brownsville, Texas. Mr.
Roosevelt is not the Republican party,
he is only one man, and as such, is

KINK-INE

A Beautiful Hair Dressing and Tonic for the Hair!

Read what Madam Robinson, the Famous Black Patti,
Queen of the Opera, says of Kink-ine

PROF. ROBERTS, New York City, Dear Sir:
I have used your Kink-ine for the past year and my hair is growing very fast. I
find it the most delightful hair dressing and tonic I have ever used, altogether different from
the many cheap pomades and vases on the market. It makes my hair so beautiful, soft,
silk, and has entirely removed all dandruff and stopped it from falling out and breaking
off. And enables me to do it up in any of the many styles that I use on the stage. It
does all you claim for it, and I would not be without it. Yours sincerely, MRS. ROBINSON.

Kink-ine Hair Dressing is a delightful perfumed tonic prepared largely for the use of
colored people; is guaranteed to be absolutely safe and harmless. It makes harsh, stubborn,
kinky, curly hair soft, silky and glossy, enables you to comb it with ease and to dress it
in any style that you may wish.

MADAM ROBINSON

KINK-INE HAIR DRESSING by supplying the needed oils directly to the roots of the hair tones up and nourishes
the scalp, increasing the growth and giving new life and vigor to the hair.

KINK-INE HAIR DRESSING is for sale at all druggists for 35c per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it have
him order it for you; he can get it. If not, send me 50c, and I will send same to you, prepaid.

FREE OFFER

SPECIAL OFFER.—To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others, we will sell one full-size
bottle of Kink-ine, price 35 cents, one cake of Kink-ine Soap, the best shampoo and Toilet Soap in the world, price 25
cents, both for only 50 cents, or six bottles and six cakes of soap for \$2.00. Special offer good only at the following
stores:

Henry Evans, 928 F street north-
wtst.
F. A. Tschiffeley, 485 Pennsylv-
ania avenue northwest.
William H. Davis, 2001 Elev-
enth street northwest.
R. Balingier, proprietor, 348 W.
Fourteenth street, New York City.

BABEK

The Old Reliable Remedy.

For twenty-five long years—a quarter of a century—there has
never been a remedy equal to Elixir Babek for Malaria and such
malarial diseases. Thousands have used it with most gratifying
results. Malaria is prevalent now. Do not wait for it to take hold
of you. Begin the use of Babek now. 50c Bottles. Your druggist
will tell you that Babek is the best thing he sells.

For MALARIA, CHILLS and FEVER

If you are unable to secure Babek at the Drug or General Stores
in your vicinity write to Kloczewski & Co., Chemists, 500 Ninth
Street, Washington, D. C.

CITY HALL LUNCH ROOM.

Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
This is a first-class lunch room. Everything to appease your ap-
petite.

Commodious dining rooms for the public and the Bar Association.
Hot and cold lunches quickly served.

CITY HALL LUNCH ROOM,

Mrs. Altoper, Proprietress.

Colored Skin Made Lighter

For centuries scientific men have been trying to make dark skin
lighter colored, not by artificial whitening, but in a natural way.
At last the Chemical Wonder Co., of New York, has discovered
Complexion Wonder, which does bring a lighter natural color ev-
ery time it is applied. The effect is not artificial. The lighter color
is natural. The effect on the colored countenance is magical. The
price of Complexion Wonder is 50c. The Chemical Wonder Co.
has another preparation which is indispensable for colored people,
as well as white people. It is called Odor Wonder, a toilet pre-
paration which prevents perspiration odor and encircles the body
with perfumed daintiness. It will make anyone physically wel-
come in society or business circles. Our men customers secure bet-
ter positions in banks, clubs, or business houses. Our women cus-
tomers advance faster in life. Price of Odor Wonder, \$1.00. If
you have hair trouble, write us for special prescription, but if you
have our Wonder Hair Equipment you will have no more trouble.
It consists of "Wonder Uncurl," which takes out the kinks and
makes hair soft and pliable so as to dress well. A bottle of Won-
der Hair-growth tonic to make the hair grow longer and a metal
magnetic comb, all in one box, for \$1.00. We will send all the
specialties of the Chemical Wonder Company for \$2, and guaran-
tee they will do more to advance colored people socially and com-
mercially than showy garments or gew-gaw jewelry. Booklet is
free. Delivery free. Applications for agency considered. M. B.
Berger & Co., 2 Rector Street, New York City, selling agents for
Chemical Wonder Company.

Ross & Mordin, 100 20th St., Washington, D. C.

Board & McGuire, 14th St., Washington, D. C.

liable to make mistakes, as are other
men. But, shall the great party of
manhood rights, freedom and justice
be crushed because its leader makes
one mistake? God forbid!

The Reformer, Richmond, Va.

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The age limit of applicant is twenty
years or over on the date of exam-
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sition of aid in the division of in-
sects, National Museum, at a salary
of \$75 a month, to which only males
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